The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7048 | 光緒元年六月廿一號 | FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909. | 五拜禮 | 香港英文日報 | $36 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS —
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/=$15,000,000
Silver $14,500,000
.....$29,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS.$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Bandow, Esq. | E. Shellim, Esq.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | H. A. Siebs, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq. | H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [20

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " — 3½ "
" " " 3 " — 2½ "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [22

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD $3,250,000
ABOUT MEX $7,222,222
RESERVE FUND .....GOLD $3,250,000
—ABOUT MEX $7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " " "
3 " 3 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 6,125,745 (about £510,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July 1909 [19

Banks

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.	CHEFOO.
KOBE.	TIENTSIN.
OSAKA.	PEKIN.
NAGASAKI.	NEWCHWANG.
LONDON.	DALNY.
LYONS.	PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK.	ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO.	LIOYANG.
HONOLULU.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI.	CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.	

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months .....4½% p.a.
" 6 " .....3½% "
" 3 " .....2½% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [17

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank) } Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft } Berlin.
Deutsche Bank } Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder } Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft } Berlin.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie } Berlin.
Robert Warschauer & Co. } Berlin.
Mendelssohn & Co. } Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne } Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern } Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23

Intimations.

THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

FACTS not opinions.
We do the trade well.
None can beat us.

WHY?

Because the REGAL SHOE is the Shoe that proves.

Because we stock a great variety and sell them at a very low price—$10.00 per pair.

Call and see our new consignment and you will not hesitate from buying a pair.

THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1909. [39

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net $3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [38

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELHI ..... Capt. G. W. Gordon	Noon, 7th Aug.	*See Special Advertisement.*
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SARDINIA ..... Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	11th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BORNEO ..... Capt. W. H. Hall	About 13th Aug.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA ..... Capt. H. Powell	About 19th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909 [4

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARE NOW SHOWING

CHESTERFIELD SETTES.

NEW DESIGNS IN EASY CHAIRS.

OCCASIONAL AND FANCY CHAIRS.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN CRETONNES.

LOOSE COVERS MADE BY EXPERIENCED MEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [30

"AQUARIUS."

A PURE,
DISTILLED TABLE WATER
IN
Quarts, Pints and Splits.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909 [31

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1909. [67

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [97

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,163 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanui." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 8th AUGUST.
S.S. "SUI-AN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WINGLOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao 5 P.M.
Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier. [1

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909 [26

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

KOWLOON HOTEL

In honor of the 7th Anniversary of the Coronation of H.M. KING EDWARD the VII.

A CORONATION DINNER

(FOLLOWED BY AN OPEN AIR CONCERT),

will be served on 9th August, at 8 p.m.

The famous 13th Rajputs Band will perform during the Evening.

PRICE PER HEAD $2.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909. [25

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. | N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 270. Telegrams "Astor." [24

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	Steamers	To sail
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	WEDNESDAY, 11th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" Capt. F. Prosch	About WEDNESDAY, 11th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Raegener	FRIDAY, 13th August, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909. [5

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

" TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

For	Steamers	Captains	To sail on
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AUSTRALIEN	X	16th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	Broc	30th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	TONKIN	Charbonnel	31st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909. [9

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON, AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

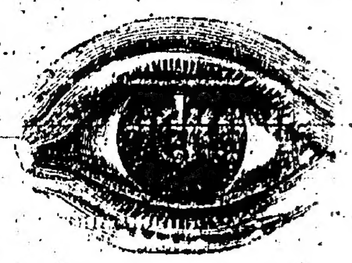
These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908. [14



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON,	CALCUTTA,	SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.	59, Bentinck Street	566, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 4th March 1908. [28

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK. (IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.)
Docking Length .....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903. [46

NOTICE.

CLERK (Non-Chinese) WANTED AT ONCE for the Water Works Branch of the Public Works Department. Salary $1,320 per annum rising to $1,560 by $120 biennially. Must be quick, accurate and neat at figures and well acquainted with accounts, and book-keeping. Age 25-30. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned not later than the 14th instant.

P. N. H. JONES,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [574

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1909. [408

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RUTON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [5

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [183

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [58

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT. DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 7th March, 1909. [81

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong. [41

Intimation

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule *A* appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are :—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows :—

(*a*) in one concession for the whole State.

(*b*) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively :—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms :—

(*a*) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912: a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(*b*) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(*c*) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(*d*) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule *A* appended.

(*e*) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(*f*) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one months' Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(*g*) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below :—

Per tahil	$ 2.40
" chi	00.30
" 5 hun packet	00.15
" 4 "	00.12
" 3 "	00.09
" 2 "	00.06

(*h*) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm, or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (*g*).

The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirits.

(*i*) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(*j*) *As soon as the new Farmers have been* appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(*k*) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(*l*) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz :—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1891. [304

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here :—

Signal No.		
1.	A CONE point upwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2.	A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3.	A DRUM	indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4.	A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5.	A CONE point downwards	indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6.	A CONE point downwards and BALL below	indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7.	A BALL	indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8.	A CONE point upwards and BALL below	indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office :—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sai Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Shek Pik.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light houses.

F. G. FIGG,
Director.

26 & 1 Ty. 1909

Intimation.

Powell's

Gentlemen's Department.

NEW GOODS

SPECIAL

DINNER

SHIRTS

Fine Quality Cambric, with Soft Pleats, Light Weight, 10" × 3" Cuffs,

THE VERY ACME OF COMFORT.

$4.25 and $5.25 each

NECKWEAR

60 Dozen

ELEGANT TIES

JUST ARRIVED—

Fly Ends,

Four in Hands

AND

Oxfords

IN

CREPE DE CHINE,

POPLIN,

FOULARD,

MADDER,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ABSOLUTELY THE

Latest Productions.

Inspection Invited.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [544

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909 [565

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [559

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW,

the 7th August, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

SILK-EMBROIDERED and CUT-VELVET SCREENS and KAKEMONOS, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES and BUDDHAS, KOGO BOWLS and VASES, MAKUDZU TEA SETS and VASES, KINKOSAN SATSUMA TEA SETS, VASES and BOWLS, OLD JAPANESE ARMOURS and CLOCKS, NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [570

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 9th and 10th August, 1909, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Establishments,

SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—CHAIN, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, OLD MACHINERY, ELECTRIC CABLE and GEAR, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores:—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909 [551

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

72, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [

THE SEA-SLUG, TREPANG, OR BECHE DE MER.

J. HUSTON EDGAR.

In Australia the Chinese are credited with varied and often sensational menus, and many Europeans in China would not object to a preliminary analysis of the Mandarin's most recherche dishes. In 1907 the writer was twice in New Guinea waters, the habitat of the Sea Slug which so constantly, in conjunction with sharks' fins, pickled eggs, and birds'-nest soup, graces the table of Chinese gourmets. It is the object of this article to give a short, but it is hoped, a fairly accurate account of this highly-valued, but really repulsive and insipid product of tropical Australia, known to most Mandarin-speaking Chinese as "Hai Sen," and to scientists as Holothuria Edulis.

It has rather puzzled mankind to affix a suitable name to the creature under discussion, for it is almost equally well-known as Beche de Mer, Sea-slug, Sea-cucumber, and Trepang. Beche de Mer was first used by the Portuguese who, centuries ago, were struck by the large quantities sent to China; Sea-slug and Sea-cucumber were given to it by the English, because of supposed resemblance to the animal and vegetable implied by the names; and Trepang seems to be of Malay origin.

The Beche de Mer belongs to the Holothuridae group, a family which includes the Star fish. It is not unlike a prickly cucumber from one to two feet long, with the power of increasing or diminishing its length at will. Saville Kent was acquainted with twenty different kinds; and there are thirty-three known to science; only eight varieties admit of being cured. The names of the commercial Beche de Mer, thanks to Mr. Saville Kent, are fairly well known. They are found to cling to reefs, often only a few feet below the water, but the best kinds are found at depths between four and five fathoms; while some exist as deep as eighteen fathoms. In feeding, a peculiar tufted, mop like tentacle is swept over the surface of the reefs or feeding grounds, and is then curved back and thrust down the throat with adherent food matter. The food consists of "microscopic calcareous shelled animals, swallowed with a percentage of shells, sand, and coral." Little, evidently, is known of the breeding habits but, according to the above authority, the spawn of some species has been recognized. It is supposed also that the embryos settle in deep water, and, when almost fully matured, reappear on the highest reefs.

The Beche de Mer is found principally along the Great Barrier Reef in the North of Australia, and around the myriad banks and islands in Torres Straits. Beche de Mer "fisheries" are also numerous around New Guinea, especially in the Louisade, L'Entrecasteaux, and Bismarck archipelagoes. Fiji, Tahiti, New Caledonia, Timor, Celebes, Sumatra, and even India all find the succulent Sea-slug figuring in their exports.

The "fish" are often used locally, and when boiled down make fine gelatinous soup, not inferior to the turtle variety; and some naturalists see no reason why even the unmarketable species should not supply the European gourmet with a highly satisfactory addition to his menu. Pitcairn informs us that "two fish after twenty-four hours' boiling made excellent provision for six persons!"

The Beche de Mer is collected from the reefs during low tides, the time of the new and full moons being the most favourable. They are as a rule obtained by simply picking them off reefs from which the sea has receded; but the more valuable varieties are evidently found in deeper water, and obtained by diving. But the great majority of Holothuridae are useless for no other reason than they defy every process of curing, almost immediately assuming a gelatinous condition, and even the recognized commercial "fish" must be carefully dried, and kept dry in climates noted for the extreme humidity of their atmospheres.

The "fishing" is carried on by luggers of five or six tons burden, which visit the reefs and collect the Beche de Mer; or fleets of such luggers remain at the reefs collecting, while a limited number take the "catch" to the smoking sheds and bring back provisions. But now very often schooners of fifty to sixty tons set out to the islands with all the collecting and smoking apparatus on board, a plan which enables the fleet to remain in the vicinity of the "fishing" grounds indefinitely.

The curing process, gathered largely from Saville Kent and Pitcairn, is as follows:—The "fish" are first put in iron cauldrons and boiled for twenty minutes; then they are split open with a sharp knife and gutted; after which they are exposed to the tropical sun until all moisture has evaporated. They are then ready for the smoke-house. These houses, made as a rule of galvanised iron, are from ten to twelve feet high, with moveable layers or slides of wire-netting inside. The "fish" are laid on the slides and smoked for twenty-four hours over a red mangrove fire, and in order to ensure an equal amount of both smoking and drying, the layers of slugs are continually changed from one slide to another. The Beche de Mer, which when finished should look like "charred sausages, and rattle together like walnuts," are now put in gunnsacks, but before shipping, must be scattered in the sun, where they are again dried and assorted before re-bagging." The Slugs, it is said, are almost invariably blended with poorer and cheaper kinds before exporting to China. This, like the adulteration of tea, is an exceedingly delicate art and it is truly consoling to remember that even if the native of Shanghai labels sundry insanitary mixtures "Pure Tea," his predilection for the succulent Sea-slug leaves him open to an equally unkind imposition. And no doubt it would surprise the good Mandarin and lay gourmet to know that the wily Saxon on the mangrove fringed coast of New Guinea or the Australian mainland, by a liberal allowance of red dye, gave the ruddy colour, characterising the finest slugs, to creatures of no market value!

Few people understand what an important item this Beche de Mer is in Australian exports. I am unable to get up-to-date information, but £250,000 is said to be the annual value of the Beche de Mer from all countries exported to China.—Saville-Kent—shows that in 1883, Queensland alone was responsible for 684 tons, valued at £31,581; but the trade, although steadily rising again, was only represented by £22,740 in 1889. The best "teat" "fish" at that time brought on an average £145 per ton, and poorer classes £25 per ton. Still, it will be seen that in 1883 the average was £50 per ton. The headquarters of the Beche de Mer trade are in Cooktown and Thursday Island (Port Kennedy). In Saville Kent's time a fleet of 100 licensed luggers, and probably many more unlicensed ones on the New Guinea coast, were engaged in the trade. A good month's taking for a "fishing" station with about twenty-four men would be one ton, or, say, £100. The employes of the different fleets are from Cape North, Torres Straits Islands, Polynesia, and the New Guinea mainland. Ten shillings for small luggers, and £20 for large schooners, represented the yearly fees paid for licenses.

Long before the advent of Europeans in Tridonesia, important Beche de Mer centres were regularly visited by Malay and Chinese traders. There is a possibility that the Moluccas were at one time dominated by China as tribute in the early centuries of our era. Certainly, in 1774 A.D., Forrest, the English sailor, saw Chinese junks in Geevink Bay flying the Dutch flag, and assures us that these people had trading centres eastward all along the New Guinea mainland; and iron tools, axes, knives, plates, basins, and beads were exchanged for spices, pearls, slaves, paradise birds, tortoise shells and sea slugs—all products of this even now unknown land. The possibility of Malay prows and Chinese junks visiting such remote regions is proved by the dimensions of Forrest's own vessel, which was twenty-five feet keel, ten tons, burden (!) and was propelled by twenty-five Malay oarsmen. For centuries also Malays and Chinese (?) from Macassar and adjacent centres visited the northern parts of Australia in their search for turtles, pearls, and Beche de Mer. How long it really was since their first arrival is difficult to say, but Captain Flinders found them at work nearly eighty years ago: to whom an important Malay declared that their first knowledge of the Australian coast was owing to a prow being driven by the N.W. monsoon to this Ultima Thule. In any case, the Malay Beche de Mer hunters were probably the discoverers of Australia, and gave Europeans a hint of its existence long before the advent of the Dutch navigators. The Malays and Bugis still visit Australia in their quaint prows. Searcy in 1834 saw them at Port Essington flying the Dutch flag. They had a Beche de Mer fishing station with very efficient plant, boilers, smoking houses, and luggers at Wessel Island but the great centre of these rather impudent poachers was in some unknown bay in Groote Eylandt in the Gulf of Carpentaria. They had been in the habit of employing the natives, and giving in exchange for their labour intoxicants and other prohibited articles. The Australian Government finally made Malays understand that they must pay the regular Beche de Mer licenses, and Searcy in "Tropical Australia" gives an interesting account of a custom official's difficulties in these wild and almost unknown waters. Indeed, this strange creature, so much prized by the natives of our adopted country, is being eagerly sought for by men in the wildest and most romantic corners of the earth. The story of Beche de Mer fishers would fill volumes with brave deeds, picturesque discovery, and pathetic failure unsurpassed in the wildest fiction. And the story would include, beside the Anglo-Saxon, Malay, Negrito, and Chinaman. And while the Malay still makes the perilous journey in frail prows to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of Carpentaria, the latter braves the heat and savagery of the New Guinea Coast from Waigou to Humboldt Bay, 141 E., principally because China retains her ancient taste for Sea-slugs. Pitcairn tells of a native of this country who lived for ten years on a lonely spot in savage S.E. New Guinea collecting the precious "fish." It is recorded even that European castaways have refused to leave the fever-smitten haunts of rude cannibals because their hoardings could not accompany them! Romilly, for instance, tells of a Scotchman who, marooned on a lonely and notoriously hostile island had dispelled his ennui by accumulating a goodly store of Trepang. "No, thank you, I must remain by my fish," was his answer when a friendly Government steamer offered him, but not his slugs, a passage home to Australia. It is a pity that history has nothing further to say about the movements of this unappreciative Saxon.

(In this paper, Forrest (1774), Wallace, Moresby, Saville Kent, Pitcairn, Searcy and Romilly have been consulted.—J. H. E.)

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS,

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [

Intimations.

SAINT RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL: Valence (Drôme-France).

OALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE USEFUL ARTICLES

OF

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [346

O. C. MOOSA

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEILINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. [37

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE,"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [572

YUEN HING,

No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER WARE, &c.,

all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909. [573

Consignees.

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Cette* and *P. Leroy Lallier*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 9th August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th August, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [9

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"HITACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th August will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909. [458-459

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CALEDONIA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., *ex* S.S. *Marmora*.

From Australia, *ex* S.S. *Macedonia*.

From Calcutta, *ex* S.S. *Nore*.

From Persian Gulf, *ex* B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [28

NOTICE.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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DAILY—$86 per annum.

WEEKLY—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

On August 1, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Arnhold, a son.

On August 2, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. W. Bierwirth, a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEMM.—On August 5th, at Balmain, Sydney, N.S.W., MRS. F. LEMM, Sr., mother of John Lemm, Architect. By telegraph. [577

On July 24th, at Daitotei, North Formosa, ARTHUR FREDERICK GARDINER, aged 44 years, only surviving son of Colonel Thomas George Gardiner, late 3rd Foot (The Buffs) Twickenham, Middlesex. [578

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909.

THROSTING MONEY UPON CHINA.

The *Literary Digest* has compiled a comprehensive summary of the views held in America on the scramble by the Powers for participation in the China railway loans. The essence of opinion as expressed in the leading journals in the United States is thus given:—

In international relations, as one editor remarks, a loan is thicker than water—a fact which explains Uncle Sam's emulous generosity when he saw Great Britain, France, and Germany lending money to China to help her build her railroads. While our newspapers are wide awake to the diplomatic and commercial importance of the incident, many of them are also conscious of the comic side of the picture presented when our State Department intervenes to insist that the Chinese Government accept the millions held out to it by a syndicate of New York capitalists. "The rush of the nations up to bewildered China with the announcement that she really must borrow some money from each of them scarcely appears like a scene from real life," exclaims the New York *Evening Post*, which finds the sense of unreality increased by the vision of "thrifty and close-fisted Uncle Sam" suddenly awakening to the fact that he, too "had a right to force some of his hard-earned dollars upon the Chinese." China's trade, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, is going to mean much to the world very soon, and meanwhile "we guess we can lend her money if we want to." The same paper adds the reminder that if we are somewhat insistent with our proffered millions in this instance, we nevertheless refused to join in the opium traffic when Europe forced that upon China.

The Government's interest in a loan by private capitalists is explained in blunt undiplomatic language by the Salt Lake *Herald*: "The whole question of commerce is involved, and unless this country possesses sufficient leverage in the way of financial obligations the trade of the Celestial Empire will be controlled by the three European Powers putting up the money for Chinese bonds and thereby acquiring a sort of proprietary interest in China." China, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, is "the great uncut commercial melon of the world," and the Philadelphia *Press* asserts that "more railroad mileage will be built there in the next twenty-five years than in all the rest of the world put together." Yet at the present moment our trade with China is in anything but a flourishing condition. Moreover, about $135,000,000 of European capital, according to the Baltimore *American*, have already found their way into this field of investment in which the United States is practically unrepresented. "The difficulty of this country in the past in seeking to make its position felt," adds the same paper, "has been due to the indebtedness of the Chinese to the Powers of Europe." Another point emphasized by the Savannah *News* and other papers is that the countries lending the money to finance China's railroads will have a voice in providing engineers to build them, and in the placing of orders for material.

The immediate cause of all this newspaper discussion was the successful intervention of Secretary Knox to obtain for a New York syndicate—consisting of the National City Bank, the First National Bank, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co.—the privilege of participating in a loan of $27,000,000 for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuen Railroad. The purpose of the syndicate does not stop at this, however, but contemplates, according to *Bradstreet's*, a general entry into the field of Chinese investment. In addition to its communications to the Chinese Government in behalf of this syndicate, the State Department has issued a public statement endorsing the plan. To quote in part:

"The Government of the United States is much gratified at the formation of a powerful and responsible American financial group to enter the important field of investment in China, and is giving to their enterprise that cordial support which the Department of State stands ready to give all legitimate and beneficial American commercial and financial undertakings in foreign countries. Such undertakings are to be encouraged because of their direct benefit to American commerce and to international relations."

This course on the part of Secretary Knox, based on the theory that where American capital is employed in banking and investments American trade will naturally follow, is hailed by some of the Washington correspondents as "marking a new epoch in our diplomacy." Hitherto, says *The Wall Street Journal*, our policy of the "open door" in China has meant that we held it open for others to enter. The Boston *Herald*, emphasizing the same point, remarks that our Government's fear of entangling foreign alliances accounts for its previous slowness to co-operate with private enterprise in advancing commercial dominion. It goes on to say:

"It is essential, if the open door in the Orient is to be maintained for the unprejudiced entrance of American goods into the Chinese market, that some substantial block be set against the door to prevent its chance closing. And nothing would be more effective for that purpose than this establishment of an American financial interest."

The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which belongs to a brother of the President and should therefore be in touch with the Administration's point of view, regards this loan incident as "the opening wedge of a much more general American participation in the affairs of the Far East." Already, it states, an American engineer has been appointed to a position under the Hei-Ho Conservancy Board at Tientsin, which is engaged in the herculean task of improving the Pei-Ho. Of the significance of this fact it says:

"Here evidently is a new field and a great opportunity for the young men who have graduated from our technical schools and colleges, for China, besides planning great railways is about to undertake vast waterway projects, too.

"As these young men gain the confidence of the Chinese authorities their employers will more and more rely on their advice. Their recommendations of American material to be used in the building of these enterprises probably will receive the first consideration. 'Made in America' may soon be seen frequently on Chinese locomotives, stationary engines, and steel bridges.

"If the State Department at Washington has succeeded in removing the ill-will toward America and Americans in China which resulted in a boycott on American goods in the great Eastern Empire, it will deserve all the credit that will come to it."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE stewards of the Chefoo Race-Club have decided to hold the autumn races this year on Wednesday and Thursday, September 22 and 23, and the Off Day on Saturday, the 25th.

THE Government has sent a telegram to Viceroy Li Chin-hsi of Yunnan, ordering him to devote attention to mining development and frontier defences in that province, as soon as he has taken over the seal of office.

IN the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, thirteen women, residing at Shektong-tsui, were summoned for playing *chat mat* during prohibited hours. They all pleaded guilty, and were fined two dollars each.

THE negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese delegates at Tientsin, concerning the Kirin-Kuangchengtze railway loan, have been concluded, subject, of course, to the consent of the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

SPORTSMEN in Shanghai will learn with much regret that a telegram has been received stating that Hongkong would be unable to send a team for the projected interport polo tournament. No reason was given but further details are expected by letter.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE damage done to the Peking-Kalgan Railway by the recent rains is serious. The embankments in many places and for long distances have been so washed away that the sleepers are suspended above ground, being kept up by the locked rails.—*P. & T. Times.*

THE flood in the Sungari River has arisen to such a height that nearly the whole of Kirin city is submerged. Over a thousand people have been drowned and seven thousand houses have been washed away. Timber to the value of half a million taels is adrift upon the waters.

SEATTLE newspapers have recently contained so many interviews with distinguished visitors in expression of their appreciation of Seattle and the Exposition that we may be compelled to exclude them all and print as curiosities those which have fault to find.—*Seattle Times.*

MANY of the European contractors who have come to China with the view to securing naval contracts, are leaving Peking, one after the other, says the *Peking Daily News*. The Imperial Government has not yet made any decision as regards the navy and will not until financial matters are settled.

THE following telegraphic information, dated the 2nd instant, has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	100,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	310,000
	Cases.
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	100,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	90,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery	59,000

HOTEL ROBBED.

The manager of the Belle View Hotel, which is situate on the Shau-ki-wan Road, reported to the police yesterday that he lost $200 in cash. It is supposed that some person, having duplicate keys of the safe, entered the hotel during Wednesday night, and got away with the money.

THE OSAKA FIRE.

APPALLING LOSSES.

Tokio, Aug. 2.

The fire in Osaka occurred in the northern part of the city. It originated at 3.30 a.m. yesterday and was still burning at 4 a.m. to-day, when the water supply was exhausted and the men engaged in combating the flames were thoroughly fatigued. All the Osaka troops assisted. Over twenty thousand houses were destroyed, including many important Government and commercial buildings and the offices of the newspaper *Osaka Nippon*.

The damage is estimated at Y50,000,000.

Later.

The telegraph service has been temporarily interrupted by the fire at Osaka. Actual figures are not yet available but it is estimated that the casualties amount to a few hundreds. The damage is now said to be over Y. 70,000,000, while the insurance covering the burnt area is only Y. 5,000,000.

The cause of the fire has been traced to the upsetting of a lamp.—*N. C. D. News.*

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

German (*Buelow*) 11th inst.

German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 20th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Anhui* left Shanghai on 5th inst., and is due here on 8th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yaboshi Maru*, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 10th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Borneo* left Singapore for this port on 6th inst., at 11 a.m., and is due here on 11th inst., at noon.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Fookiang* left Calcutta for this port *via* the Straits on 3rd inst., and may be expected here on 19th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Buelow* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 14th ult., left Singapore on 6th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on 10th inst., a.m.

"Fatshan" Incident.

RENEWED AGITATION IN CANTON.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE'S ACTION APPRECIATED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 5th August.

In its issue of to-day's date the *Canton Daily News*, the official publication of the Seventy-two Guilds, gives publicity to a circular issued by the Self-Government Society calling a meeting in connection with the *Fatshan* incident, of which the following is a free translation:—

With reference to the *Fatshan* case, in which a Chinese passenger, Ho Yu Ting, was done to death by a Portuguese watchman on board the s.s. *Fatshan*, many a person witnessed the assault, and Messrs. Fung, Tam, Yeung and Cheung appeared as witnesses in the Court of Inquiry held at the beginning of this year. The Portuguese Consul has, up to the present, not yet taken up the case with a view to disposing it in a just and satisfactory manner. On the other hand, he has accused the witnesses on several false allegations. The ex-Viceroy, H. E. Chang Jen Chun, and this Society have on several occasions communicated with the Portuguese Consul on the subject urging the settlement of the case at an early date; but he has never acknowledged those communications. His action has greatly incensed the people in Canton and others residing abroad. Recently, letters have been received from the Chinese merchants in Manila and other places stating that "as a compensation to the family of the deceased, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have promised to pay a sum of $3,200; also the compradore of the steamer *Fatshan* promised to pay $2,000, and furthermore to discharge the alleged murderer and accord better treatment to Chinese passengers in the future. From the fact of their offers, the British firm of Butterfield and Swire seemed to have maintained their usual friendly relations with the Chinese; and it is now suggested that the family of the deceased should be asked to accept the compensation as offered in order to settle the case and smooth over the differences with the British firm aforesaid. As regards the false allegations brought forward by the Portuguese Consul against the witnesses, joint action should be taken to deal with him.

From all that is learnt from the Chinese merchants in Manila and elsewhere, it is considered that the British firm of Butterfield & Swire appears to have shown a friendly attitude towards the Chinese; but a public meeting is still necessary in order to discuss the advisability of accepting their offer and to adopt the best measures against the Portuguese Consul in order that the grievances may be redressed. People of all classes are now, therefore, invited to attend a meeting on the 5th instant at 2 p.m.

A HOTEL-KEEPER'S CLAIM

REQUEST OF GUESTS IN THE MATTER.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, O. E. Owen, proprietor of Grand Carlton Hotel, brought action against C. E. Shields to recover the sum of $60, alleged to be due for board and lodging.

Mr. F. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

His Honour asked when the case was called whether a settlement had been arrived at.

Mr. Hett said matters were at a deadlock, as, so he was informed, friends of the defendant residing in the same hotel, had intimated that if the case was not dropped they would leave the hotel. He understood that the case had been settled a few days ago.

After much discussion as to fixing a day for the hearing, and as to costs, his Honour adjourned the case for a week.

CLAIM FOR HOUSE-RENT.

QUESTION OF LEGAL TENDER RAISED.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, a trader named Fung Chun Yuen sued a woman named Tsang Lai, to recover the sum of $166.72.

Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appearing for the plaintiff, stated that ten ten-dollar Chinese notes had been paid into Court as part payment of the debt. That was not legal tender. It only amounted to $92 and his client could not accept that.

His Honour asked if there was a discount on Kwangtung notes.

Mr. Atkinson replied that there was. If the Court would make an order he would accept them for what they were worth, and ask for judgment.

His Honour remarked that the claim did not appear to be admitted.

Mr. Atkinson—I think the defendant admits the claim. She paid the rent previously in subsidiary coins.

The plaintiff proved his case, and his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, less the value of the $100 paid into Court, and costs.

The defendant, when she heard the verdict, remarked that she was not willing to pay costs.

LUKONG ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese policeman was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy to-day, with the manslaughter of a coolie in the Colony the other day.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and the case was formally adjourned.

It is alleged against the policeman that, about a week ago while out on duty, he struck a man on the head with his baton. The man went to hospital and died shortly afterwards, the result, it is reported, of a fractured skull.

The hearing of the case is fixed for next week.

STOLEN PURSE.

AN INDIAN'S EXPERIENCE IN COCHRANE STREET.

A street coolie was arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, to-day, with stealing a purse containing $35 from an Indian watchman yesterday.

The Indian was walking along Cochrane Street in the afternoon wearing his waistcoat, according to custom, over his jacket. In a pocket of the waistcoat was his purse. While he was descending the hill, a coolie brushed against him. Immediately afterwards the Indian discovered that his purse was gone, and pursued the man, who dropped the purse when chased. He was caught after a long run, and turned over to a policeman.

He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but the evidence being weighty, he was given six weeks' hard labour.

INTERPORT WATER POLO.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says:—The team for Hongkong are in steady training, and test races are being held with a view of getting the best possible men. The team will be selected from the following:—E. Prince, R. W. MacCabe, C. W. O. Mayne, D. H. Cooke, P. Fowler, T. Rosser, W. Jones, J. Willson, O. W. T. Elsworth, G. J. Robinson, H. Robinson, A. Marti, T.W.R. Wilson and E. Thacher. The team will probably consist of ten men, which will include a Water Polo Team, Flying Squadron Team and representatives for the different Championships. Judging from the recent times that have been put up in Shanghai for the 100 yards, E. Prince having done the distance in his heat on Friday night in 66 3/5 secs., and R. W. MacCabe doing the same distance in 67 4/5 secs. at the Rowing Club Bath, the team should acquit themselves very well.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

A YOUTH SENT TO GAOL.

A lad named Joseph Cordeiro, eighteen years of age, was charged in the Police Court, yesterday morning, with the larceny of a silver watch from a house in Morrison Hill Road some time last month. From the evidence it would seem that Cordeiro entered the servants' quarters of the house on the afternoon of 24th July, and inquired of one of the "boys" whether the master was at home. The reply was "yes," and the servant went in search of his master. On returning to the kitchen he discovered that the visitor had left, and his silver watch which he had left on the table missing. The matter was reported to the police, and a search made for Cordeiro, who was not found until yesterday. After stealing the time piece Cordeiro went and pawned it. The magistrate (Mr. Wood) passed sentence of three months' hard labour, and stated that if the youth came before him again he would send him to the Criminal Sessions.

CHINA'S NAVAL PLANS.

THE WHAMPOA DOCKYARD.

According to Peking dispatches, the plans recommended by Prince Su and the other Commissioners appointed to consider the formation of a nucleus navy, may be ranged under five main headings: unity of command over ships, reform in naval education, encouragement of ship-building and arms manufacture, improvement of communications and coast defences.

It is suggested that all existing men-of-war and gunboats should be re-distributed in four divisions, cruising, training, coast and river defences. To these must be added torpedo boats. The school in the Whampoa Dockyard in Canton should be converted into a marine engineering college and the naval college in Chefoo should be made an imperial navigation college with an increase in the number of students. The school in the Foochow dockyard should also be converted into a shipbuilding college and 200 students should be added.

It is advocated that a naval academy be established in Peking in which the former and present naval officers may be assembled and taught the science of higher naval warfare. A torpedo school, gunnery school and marine training depôt should be organized at Hsiangshan, Chekiang.

The workings of the dockyards in Kiangnan, Foochow, Kwangtung and Taku should all be improved. Following the plans adopted by Japan and Italy to encourage their navies, steps should be taken in conjunction with the Yuch'uanpu to reward Chinese and foreign shipbuilders and also to extend navigation.

Finally it is suggested that Hsiangshan should be made a naval base and that wireless telegraphy should be installed to connect forts along the coast line as is being done in England.

Prince Tsai Hsün and Admiral Sah, Naval Commissioners, have decided on the following steps which they have communicated to the different provincial governments. (1) To ascertain the number of existing men-of-war and vessels; (2) to raise the necessary funds, (3) to foster naval education (4) to inspect naval bases.

Admiral Sah will shortly arrive in Shanghai to confer with Viceroy Chang Jên-chün and Yuan Shu-hsün before visiting the Kwangtung, Fukien and Chekiang waters to study the situation. With regard to naval education, the Commissioners have decided to convert the torpedo school in Kwangtung and the naval school in Fukien, Nanking and Tientsin into Naval Colleges. The curriculum in these will be enhanced by a large addition of subjects, and the number of students will also be correspondingly increased.—*N. C. D. News.*

GENERAL Piel has been appointed Inspector General of Works and Defences of Indo-China, while General Girard Dudemaine has been appointed Commander of the artillery at Hanoi.

AN EARLY CAPTURE.

CANINE FRIEND GREETS MIDNIGHT THIEF.

A certain locality in the Colony was aroused from peaceful slumber during the small hours of this morning by a series of yells which broke upon the ear with a violence which must have caused the soundest sleeper to jump out of bed with a queer feeling that somebody was being flayed alive. In the space of a few moments, all the windows of the neighbouring houses, usually deserted at this unearthly hour of the morning, were literally alive with curious inmates, who were anxious to ascertain if the Millennium had come. The most sanguine among them, however, were disappointed in their desire to see something extraordinary when they discovered the real cause of all the hulla-baloo. A Chinese woman, who, it appears, was bent on a thieving expedition, but unfortunately had come in contact with the law in the person of a *lukong*, was the central figure. The *lukong*, being a zealous officer, handled the woman none too gently, hence the shrieks which emanated from her powerful lungs. To make matters worse, a watch-dog, not appreciating the woman's hardly melodious voice, joined in the pandemonium and vigorously sustained a series of deep-chested barks which tended to enhance the discordant notes of the woman. The disturbed tranquillity of the neighbourhood was gradually restored after the disappearance of the woman and her escort from the scene, not, however, before the exasperated inmates who were so rudely disturbed from their sleep had been treated to an impromptu concert which, however, did not meet with the general idea of harmony.

AUDITING OF JAPANESE ACCOUNTS.

INNOVATION BY KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING CO.

Much has been said of late in Japan regarding the auditing of accounts of Japanese companies. In view of the irregularities that have been exposed in the accounts of certain companies the suggestion has been made that company accounts should be audited by expert outside authorities. In this connection we note that the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, which is always eager to adopt the most up-to-date methods for the improvement of its business, has taken the initiative by securing the services of Mr. G. M. Spence, of Messrs. E. H. Hunter & Co., of Kobe, who is a member of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors, to examine their accounts for the last half-year. Mr. Spence's report has been communicated to the company's friends and creditors abroad and bankers in Japan.

The *Kobe Yushin Nippo* makes the following remarks, which we reproduce without being able to verify their accuracy:—

"This is the first time that Mr. Spence has examined the accounts of a Japanese company, and not being well informed of the differences between the commercial customs of Japan and England, he contested a number of points. On hearing the explanation of the board of directors, however, Mr. Spence passed the accounts as correct in the main.

"The first point which he raised was against the inclusion of the unpaid amount of capital in the assets. He admitted that in certain cases, it might be included as an asset, and that the shareholders could be called upon to pay; but if the company was involved in a difficult position, the shareholders might not be in a position to respond to the call for payment, as in the case of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company. Thus unpaid capital could not be regarded as a secure asset. The board of directors explained that the Japanese Commercial Code required unpaid capital to be included in the assets and Mr. Spence was satisfied with the explanation.

"The second point of protest related to the reserve fund. Mr. Spence pointed out that in England a distinction was made between the 'reserve' and the 'reserve fund.' The 'simple reserve' could be invested in real property, but the reserve fund must be held either in Government bonds, in cash, or in bank deposits.

"The third point of protest was the valuation of the assets. In assessing the value of the property Mr. Spence took the opinion of experts in each class of property, and obtained their views as to values. In the case of negotiable stocks and raw cotton in stock, he compared the assessed value in the books with the current market value, and reducing to that figure assessments above this figure.

"The fourth point was as to the profit and loss account. Mr. Spence said that the account was too detailed. The details of the profit and loss constituted a business secret, and such particulars need not be set forth so minutely. In foreign countries they would be comprised in a few items. If such details were published too minutely, they were liable to expose the secrets of the business. The board of directors, however, did not accept Mr. Spence's advice on this point, fearing that the change would excite suspicion among the shareholders.

As the result of Mr. Spence's services, the accuracy of the accounts of the company has been certified."—*Japan Chronicle.*

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN FORMOSA.

NEW COMPANY STARTED.

The capital of a sugar refining company to be established at Dabyo, Kagi district, Formosa, by Messrs. Okura & Co., of Tokyo, has been fixed at Y3,000,000. The company is to be made a joint stock concern with limited liability. Machinery capable of pressing eight or nine hundred tons of sugar-cane per day is to be installed, and the annual production of the company is estimated at about 140,000 bags. The company has acquired an extensive area of sugar-cane ground in the vicinity of Dabyo, and applications have already been received from a number of rich Formosans for large parcels of shares. It will be styled the Niitaka Sugar Refining Company, after the famous mountain of that name, near which the works of the company will be established.—*Japan Chronicle.*

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

DEPARTURE FOR NANKING.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Shanghai, 5th August.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun will leave for Nanking by train to-morrow (the 6th inst.).

HEUNG-CHOW.

A FREE PORT.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th August.

H.E. Ko Yu-him has telegraphed to the Waiwupu urging that Heungchow, near Macao, be declared a free port.

The Waiwupu has not yet replied to the representation.

It will be remembered that as a result of the Macao Boundary Incident the people of Kwangtung had decided to open a Chinese port at Heungchow, near Macao. The British Consul at Canton has just written to the Viceroy inquiring whether steamers will be allowed to go there from Hongkong and Macao and asking for a copy of the regulations of the port. The Viceroy has replied that no regulations have as yet been drawn up and that he will not be able to say whether steamers will be allowed to ply between there and Hongkong or Macao until the regulations have been settled and the directions of the Wai-wu-pu are known.—*Shanghai Times.*

THE LOK-TUNG RAILWAY.

RUSSIAN OFFER DECLINED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."*]

Peking, 5th August.

The Russian Minister called at the office of the Waiwupu and insisted on China obtaining a loan from Russia for the construction of the Lok-tung Railway.

The Waiwupu has declined to accept the offer with thanks.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO KONGMOON.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th August.

The directors of the Sunning Railway have wired to the Ministry of Posts and Communications for permission to extend the line to Kongmoon.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has acceded to the request.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

DATE OF EXAMINATION.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th August.

The Waiwupu and the Board of Education have fixed the 20th day of the 7th moon for holding an examination of students to be sent to the United States of America.

Students must be of 15 to 20 years of age and must pass an examination both in the Chinese and English languages before they will be qualified for selection.

VICEROY SIK LIANG.

DESIRES TRANSFER.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."*]

Peking, 5th August.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has sent in a memorial urging that he be allowed to exchange posts with Chiu Yee-shun, Viceroy of Szechuan.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th August.

Viceroy Tuan Fang is to leave Peking to-day for his new post.

His Excellency is to take over the seals of the new Viceroyalty on the 7th inst.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 12.35 p.m. to-day:—

6th August, 11.50 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over or near Naha inclining Northward.

BRIEF particulars have reached Tientsin (says the *China Times*, of the suicide on Sunday last (July 25) of Mr. C. F. Edwards, locomotive superintendent on the I. C. Tao-ching Railway, Honan. Mr. Edwards shot himself, and it is assumed that he was led to do this by mental aberration due to the great heat. Mr. Edwards had been in China only some seven or eight months. He has left a widow and son, both of whom were with him at the time of his death.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The net profit of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the half-year just ended amounts to Y571,937 after deducting Y168,000 for the reserve for insurance of vessels, equal to a little over 4 per cent. of their existing value; Y335,000 for the reserve against repairs, equal to a little over 5 per cent. of their value; and Y343,000 for the reserve against depreciation. Adding the surplus brought over, the total is Y915,147, which will be disposed of as follows:—

Reserve	Y 9,000
Bonuses for officials	29,000
Dividend (6 per cent. per annum)	495,000
Carried forward	362,147
Total	Y915,147

In introducing the report and accounts at the general meeting last week, Mr. Nakabashi, the president, said that trade had not entirely emerged from the depression, and the marine transport business was still slack. The opening in Europe of a market for beans produced in Manchuria furnished cargo for the homeward voyage of European vessels coming out. This resulted in an advance in the freightage of coal carried by those vessels to Hongkong and Singapore from Japan, followed by an advance in the freightage of coal between Japanese ports, which caused an all-round increase in the carriage on general cargo. Owing to the successful harvest of rice last year, the cargo and passenger traffic in the coasting trade showed an increase, but competitors having appeared for the Inland Sea and Kishu traffic, the revenue therefrom was less satisfactory than for the first half of last year, though the result was better than the second half. The Keelung, Sanin, Shimonoseki, Kagoshima, Inland Sea, Kochi, Tokushima and Atsuta lines had each realised fairly good receipts. Since April last a marked increase had been shown in the cargo of new sugar on the Osaka and Luchu line via Oshima, in consequence of the new law for the reduction of tax on sugar produced in Luchu and Oshima, and the company had to make use of outside steamers, nearly double the amount of freight being realised on this line. The result of the Formosan line was also satisfactory. The successful harvest of sugar cane in South Formosa and the satisfactory result of the produce industry furnished large shipments of sugar, while a fairly good shipment of rice was also seen. This gave more employment to steamers than had been anticipated, while cargo shipped from Japan also increased with the development of the island year by year. The service to the west coast of Korea was unsatisfactory in consequence of the depression of trade in the peninsula and the railway competition, but the service to the north-east coast secured a fairly good return from freight and passengers. Each steamer on the Dairen line obtained full cargo on its homeward voyage in consequence of the abundant harvest of beans in China; but freights were low, so that the result of the working was unsatisfactory, while, further, little cargo was obtained on the outward voyage. The working of the Tientsin line was unsatisfactory.

In consequence of the low price of silver and of the Chinese boycott, both cargo and passengers on the South China line showed a decrease. A slight increase was seen in the cargo during the tea season, but the result was less satisfactory than for the corresponding period of last year.

Of the Japan Sea services, the Vladivostok line was seriously affected by the closing of Vladivostok as a free port, and the depression of trade, reached its climax towards the end of April. However, in May the season for the shipment of vegetables and onions from Japan having opened, and the passenger traffic not having declined to any appreciable extent, the revenue was not less than for the corresponding period of last year.

In the period under review, a revival was seen only on the services plying in the near seas; but the revival was not sufficient to warrant the company taking an optimistic view of the prospects. The dawn of a real revival could not be expected before all economic circumstances had assumed a favourable aspect. Economy in expenditure had been strictly kept in view during the period, as shown in the accounts, so that the general result was satisfactory in view of the depression of trade. The number of vessels used by the company during the period was 120, with an aggregate tonnage of 140,598, distributed over 44 lines. The total number of passengers carried was 1,114,567 and the total packages of cargo 14,717,675, realising a total revenue of Y4,826,865, which, with sundry receipts, made a gross total of Y6,055,261. Compared with the preceding period there was an increase in the total revenue of Y194,040, and of Y48,075 on the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

Referring to the American service of the company opened during the period, Mr. Nakabashi said that steamers on that line had obtained full cargo on both voyages. As the result of the increase in railway rates in America, it appeared that cargo was being sent via Suez, but the Pacific route being shorter, such a practice was unlikely to continue. It had been arranged the cost of four out of six steamers ordered or to be ordered for the American line should be drawn from the reserve fund. Of the steamers ordered, two were completed and had been taken delivery of by the company. The third vessel was expected to be completed at the end of the year or early next year, and the fourth in March next. The construction of the two remaining vessels would be decided on at the next general meeting, and ways and means for the fund for that purpose were now being considered.

A COOLIE, who is believed to be named Wong Ah Wu, and who is wanted with two others by the Chinese Government for an armed robbery, which he was alleged to have committed in the interior some months ago, swore that his name was not Wong Wu. "If I were Wong Ah Wu," he added during the hearing of the case in the Police Court, this afternoon, "I would rather be beheaded!"

A TRIP THROUGH KOREA.

Mr. E. S. Little has recently returned from an extensive tour through Korea and Manchuria. He reports that in the former country Japanese domination is now absolutely undisguised, Korea being treated practically as an integral part of Japan. All foreign intercourse through foreign Consuls, on Korean matters, is now conducted with the Japanese Residency, and in no case do foreign officials come into contact with Korean officials in connexion with the country's affairs.

When discussing commercial and political matters with Koreans, Mr. Little found that many of them seemed to be looking fondly towards China. They said that little as they liked the Chinese in former days they liked the Japanese less, and there was now a tendency among many of them to emphasize the fact that Koreans and Chinese were really one in their ideas and institutions. Of course China is a weak reed to lean upon, and no substantial help can be expected from that quarter.

The crops in Korea and Manchuria Mr. Little found to be in excellent condition, and as the enormous export of cereals is putting a good deal of ready money into the hands of the people, the first sign of a revival of trade ought to come from the North.

FLOODS.

During Mr. Little's journey in Korea the Yalu and Anju Rivers were both swollen to an enormous extent by floods. The Anju, usually a small stream, was over a mile in width, and Mr. Little says that he has never seen the waters of the Yellow River, even when in flood, more terrific and amazing than the Anju on this occasion. The train by which he travelled pulled up at the side of the bridge across the Anju, and waited for two hours to see whether it would stand, or collapse, and finally crawled across the river at a snail's pace. When he reached New Wiju he found the Yalu in an even worse condition. The passage across occupied over half an hour in the launch and the surface of the river was covered with foam, logs and drift-wood, through which the little boat had to make its way at imminent risk to its propellers. Several Chinese were to be seen swimming off from the bank into a current running at nine knots an hour, in the hope of being able to capture a log, and quite a number of the men were drowned in the attempt to reach their objective.

JAPANESE AT ANTUNG.

The Chinese portion of Antung was entirely under water, and the only means of getting through the streets was by taking a sampan. The Japanese quarter, which is on higher and better selected ground, was free from water. Japanese have acquired practically all the available land on the river front, and also the land right back to, and including the range of hills visible from the river. There was no evidence of the presence of any Japanese police or troops in connection with the recent lumber trouble. The Japanese, of course, control the lumber on the Korean side, but a great many rafts come down from the Chinese side of the Yalu, and they want to control that as well. As a compromise, the Chinese lumber merchants, who advance money to the raftsmen on their cargoes, suggested that the latter should pay the Japanese 10 per cent, but such a preposterous proposal was naturally refused by the Chinese lumbermen. It was refused also by the Japanese concerned, who are said to have demanded a payment of 20 per cent. Mr. Little sailed for nearly two miles up the Yalu River, passing the scene of the recent disturbances between the Japanese and Chinese lumbermen. It is only about one mile above Antung. Until the present dispute is settled the lumber trade is at a standstill. The Chinese raftsmen refuse to sell to the Japanese, who will not allow them to sell to anyone else, and the Chinese merchants will not do business until a settlement is reached.

THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

From Antung Mr. Little proceeded to Mukden by the military railway. The distance is just under two hundred miles, and the journey occupied two days. The railway is of narrow gauge, and very light construction, and Baldwin locomotives are used. Except for a short distance out of Antung, and another small stage before Mukden the entire journey is through mountains, and it is therefore a beautiful trip for scenery. The railway climbs painfully up the mountain sides to the summits, and in one place, owing to the zig-zags necessary to cross a mountain, there are seven tracks, one above the other. The slow rate at which the train proceeds may be judged when it is stated that at one point the engine driver left his engine, and ran in front of it to a curve. Having seen that the line was clear he waited until the train overtook him and then jumped on board again. The bridges along the line are small wooden structures, some of them exceedingly high above the water. Cars are frequently jumping the track, which is insecure, and most unsafe, in fact there is considerable danger attending the trip. The Japanese demand to reconstruct the line, and put it into proper working order appears, therefore, reasonable, and necessary.

Chinese guards were stationed at various places along the line, and also members of the semi-military police force, but everything was quiet.

Food is not supplied on the train. At Tsaohoku, where the journey is broken for the night, there is a small Japanese inn.

At Tairen, where Mr. Little stopped on his way back, the wharves were crowded with cargo, and it was claimed that last year had been an exceedingly good year for trade.—*N. C. D. News.*

AT the instance of Inspector Dymond, of Aberdeen Police Station, a coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, to-day, with dealing in lottery tickets—an offence contrary to the Gambling Ordinance. A number of the tickets were found on the person of the defendant and he was ordered to pay a fine of $15—the alternative being a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Business continues on much the same lines as when we wrote last, with very few changes to report.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 21st instant, at noon. The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 21st inst.

Banks.—A further improvement in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks has taken place and after sales at $1,012½ during the early part of the week shares have changed hands at $1,020, at which rate the market closes strong. The London price has risen to £94. Nationals continue firm at $57.

Marine Insurances.—A small lot of Cantons has been sold at $190. North Chinas are firm and buyers offer Tls. 120. Unions have strengthened to $840, at which rate they have been placed and more are wanted. Yangtzes are quoted $235 in Shanghai.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires, after small sales at $115½, are offering at $116. Hongkong Fires are unchanged at $345.

Shipping.—China and Manilas and Douglases remain neglected and without business to report. Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats are steady at $33 after sales. Indo-Chinas have not been dealt in so far as we know. The Shanghai rate is Tls. 43, while in London they are quoted £3.15 for preferred and £2 for the deferred shares. Shell Transports have declined to 70r., but there are buyers at the rate. Star Ferries, old and new, are unaltered and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars have maintained their position, and further sales have taken place at $142½. Luzons have strengthened to $18, at which rate sales have been effected. Perak Sugars are inquired for at Tls. 270.

Mining Chinese Engineerings are again on offer at Tls. 18.20. Raubs are weak and obtainable at $8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs, after sales at $38, are firmer and can be sold at $59. Whampoa Docks are quiet at $62. Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 78½, at which rate sellers prevail in the North. Hongkew Wharfs are slightly firmer and inquired for at Tls. 148.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels, old, ex new issue, at $74, while the new shares have been sold at $44. Hongkong Lands are wanted at $102½, ex interim dividend of $3½ per share paid on the 3rd inst. Humphreys Estates are still in request at $9¾. West Points are quiet at $44 ex the interim dividend of $2 per share paid on the 3rd inst.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at $8. Ewos have buyers at Tls. 134½. According to latest mail advices to hand changes in other Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 89½. Lau Kung Mows Tls. 108 buyers, and Soycheos Tls. 407½ sales.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have been sold at $13½ and $13¾. Hongkong Electrics are firm and inquired for at $20½. Sales have been effected of China Light and Powers at $6.60 and Green Island Cements $8.80. Dairy Farms have changed hands at $16½. Steam Laundries fetched $5¾. Langkats are a weaker market in the North, with sales at Tls. 995. A drop in Sumatras has taken place, but at the close buyers prevail at Tls. 143½.

Rubbers.—The prices of Rubber stocks have again been well maintained during the week and in many instances show considerable advances, closing generally with a hardening tendency. Anglo-Malays have advanced to £7. 10, and Castlefields to £3. 1. 10. Ragallas have shown a smart rise in view of negotiations now pending with regard to the purchase of the Company by a London Syndicate, and $31 (Singapore) has been quoted, but there are sellers at this rate. Kuala Lumpurs are firm at £2. 12.6. Linggis are reported £1. 2. 3 buyers; while Ledburys are in demand at £2. 10. 6.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/8⅞ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends Payable. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks: Interim of £2 per share payable on the 21st inst.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats: Interim of $1¼ for a/c 1909, payable on the 10th inst.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks: Interim of $1½ for a/c 1909 payable on the 23rd inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for forward Settlements:—

August	Settlement	30th August.
September	"	29th September.
October	"	29th October.
November	"	29th November.
December	"	29th December.

A RASCAL CAUGHT.

SENT TO GAOL FOR LARCENIES.

Some time ago an Italian contractor working at the Kowloon-Canton Railway, reported to the Yau-ma-ti police that he had lost $300 in cash, a gold watch, and a large quantity of clothing, which were removed from his house at Yau-ma-ti during his absence. At about the same time a Roman Catholic priest, also residing in the same district, told the police that a picture, worth about $10, had been stolen from his room. The police investigated the matter very carefully, and yesterday they succeeded in recovering part of the stolen property—the picture, the gold watch, and some of the clothing—in various pawnshops. A coolie was arrested for the theft, and he was recognised by the police as the man who went about Kowloon some time back stealing bicycles and perambulators. He was charged on two counts of theft in the Police Court, this morning, and sentenced to three months' hard labour on each charge.

To-day's Advertisements.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(*Florio and Rubattino United Companies*).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"ISCHIA,"
Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [16

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship
"ALDENHAM,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [575

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 8th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [576

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN
(Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip $120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1909 [571

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ld.
Wednesday, 2nd December, 1908. [69

Intimations.

THE
DAIRY FARM Co.,
LIMITED.

Choice Australian
RABBITS
75 cents each
HARES
$1.50 each.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [380

PILSENER
"ASAHI"
AND
"SAPPORO"
BEER.

LIGHT AND
REFRESHING
SUMMER
BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK McGREGOR & Co.
" H. PRICE & Co.
" A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
" VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
" WATKINS, LTD.
" FRENCH STORE.
" KOWLOON DISPENSARY
AND
EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
[471

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.
(CAPITAL PAID UP.....$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [84

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers.
Hongkong, [illegible]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of

12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.
(Subject to alteration).
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN." SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.
"MONTEAGLE" SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, OCT. 22ND

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.
"Monteagle" " " " 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 22 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71,10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest *en route*.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port .....£43.
Via New York .....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

11]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*KUMSANG**	SATURDAY, 7th Aug., 3 P.M.
CHINWANTAO	*SUISANG**	SUNDAY, 8th Aug. Daylight.
SHANGHAI	*HAAGSANG* ‡	SUNDAY, 8th Aug., Daylight.
KOBE	*CHUNSANG*	TUESDAY, 10th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	*YUENSANG**	FRIDAY, 13th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	*FOOKSANG** ‡	TUESDAY, 24th Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kuisang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61
Hongkong 6th August 1909. [6

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.		To Sail	
AMOY, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"INGPO"	7th	Aug.,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	8th	"	Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	10th	"	3 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	10th	"	4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	9th	"	"
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	11th	"	"
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	12th	"	"
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	12th	"	"
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	15th	"	Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	17th	"	3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	19th	"	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	19th	"	"

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinhua,*) —with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—$45 single, $80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1909 [8

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 15th Aug., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [7

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU .....5,000 tons gross.....Sail 30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU .....6,000 " ..... " 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU .....5,000 " ..... " 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to
K. MATSDA, Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1909. [257

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt.	6,178	SATURDAY, 28th Aug.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU" Captain Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI Via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Captain Y. Fuseno	THURSDAY, 12th August, at 10 A.M.

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909. [499

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destinations.	Steamers.		Sailing Dates. 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith,	Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
	TAMBA MARU, Capt. O. H. Butler,	Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE, Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA	§ KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino,	Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 p.m.
	§ SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara,	Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi,	Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai,	Tons 9000	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler	Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	‡ YEBOSHI MARU, Capt. B. Kon,	Tons 4500	FRIDAY, 3th August.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	‡ TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith,	Tons 4000	MONDAY, 8th Aug.

‡ Cargo only.
§ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000-Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Mishima Maru .....(Capt. A. E. Moses) .....About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru .....(Capt. W. Thompsen).....About Wednesday, 22nd September.
Miyasaki Maru.....(Capt. T. Murai) .....About Wednesday, 20th October.
Kitano Maru .....(Capt. F. E. Cope) .....About Wednesday, 15th December.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st Class	$120	$110	$100	$70
2nd "	$80	$70	$60	$50

Option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to T. KUSUMOTO, Manager. [458-459

Shipping—Steamers

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DELHI," Captain G. W. Gordon, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 7th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mantua*, 11,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Oceana*, due in London on 19th September, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [4

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship "WELSH PRINCE" will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [512

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date
			1909
Aymeric	4,363	J. Boyd	26th Aug.
Kumaric	6,232	S. Shotton	23rd Sept.

* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

S.S. *Kumaric* calls at Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents
Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1909. [10

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:
S.S. "LENNOX" .....On or about 18th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. [48

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers
"KWONG TUNG" ..Capt. H. W. WALKER
"KWONG SAI" .....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officered by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....$4.
Meals.....$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909. [16

Shipping—Steamers.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship "AMIRAL DUPERRE," expected to arrive on or about the 19th August,

For further particulars apply to
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909 [58

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "INDRAWADI," Captain W. Gray Williams, will be despatched as above about 21st August.

For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909 [537

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE" Captain Daniel, will be despatched as above on or about 25th August.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. The steamer is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in staterooms. Doctor and Stewardess are carried. FARE TO LONDON £35.

For further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [567

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LEITH.

THE Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE," Captain Ingram, will be despatched as above about 25th instant.

For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [568

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

	Per Bot.
XXX Very Old Fine	$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranted 20 Years Old	5.50

ALSO
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE, Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [40

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the 19th current, the selling price of ICE will be increased to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [532

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
利廣隆傢俬
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,
25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909. [44

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/8 13/16
Do. demand	1/8⅞
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9
France—Bank T.T.	2.18½
America—Bank T.T.	47½
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.77½
India T.T.	131
Do. demand	131¼
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74¼
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	74¾
Japan—Bank T.T.	84½
Java—Bank T.T.	104½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/9½
6 months' sight L/C	1/9⅝
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43½
4 months' sight do.	44¾
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9⅝
4 months' sight France	2.21½
6 months' sight "	2.24½
4 months' sight Germany	1.81½
Bar Silver	23⅞
Bank of England rate	2½ %
Sovereign	11.47

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 6th at 11.55 a.—Except over S.W. Japan where the barometer has fallen quickly, changes of pressure are slight.

The depression to the E. of the Loochoos appears to be moving slowly northwards.

Pressure remains high over N. China and N.E. Japan, and normal over the S. part of the China Sea.

Light to moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, variable winds, light or moderate; thunder showers.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Asia, Br. s.s., 2,452, Harry Gaukroger, 6th Aug.,—San Francisco 10th July, Honolulu 17th, Yokohama 29th, Kobe 30th, Nagasaki 1st Aug., and Shanghai 4th, Mails and Gen—P. M. S. S. Co.

Coblens, Ger. s.s., 1,100, H. Raegener, 6th Aug.,—Kuchinotzu 2nd Aug., Ballast.—M. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 6th Aug., —Swatow 5th Aug., Gen.—D., L. & Co.

Totomi Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,464, R. Smith, 6th Aug.,—Kobe via Moji 31st July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chunsang, Br. s.s., 1,418, W. E. Sawer, 6th Aug.,—Canton 5th Aug., Ballast.—J., M. & Co.

Delhi, Br. s.s, 4,783, G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., 6th Aug.,—Shanghai 3rd Aug., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Arratoon Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,031, A. Stewart, 6th Aug.,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 1st Aug., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ld.

Glenesk, Br. s.s., 2,275, J. Rafferty, 6th Aug.,—Hankow 30th July, Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,480, G. Belsito, 5th Aug.,—Bombay 18th July, and Singapore 31st, Gen.—C. & Co.

Glenogle, Br. s.s., 2,399, W. H. Paddle, 6th Aug.,—Singapore 1st Aug., Gen.—Seang Taik Hong.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Haitan, for Swatow.
Keongwai, for Hoihow.
Delhi, for Singapore.
Glenesk, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6.

Yawata Maru, for Australian Ports.
Keongwai, for Bangkok.
Soshu Maru, for Swatow.
Benglos, for Nagasaki.
Manila, for Saigon.
Bushu Maru, for Wakatmatsu.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Yatshing, for Chinwantao.
Eclipse, for Whampoa.
Ithaka, for Canton.
Chenan, for Canton.
Nanchang, for Canton.
Fooshing, for Ningpo.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Hitachi Maru, for Japan.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Haimun*, from Swatow—Mr. Jackson, and 36 Chinese.

Per *Asia*, from San Francisco, &c. for Hongkong—Capt. A. Lockett, Mrs. Geo. Fuller, Messrs. Eng Hook Fong, F. D. Pillatt, Miss Mable Bish, Mrs. Katheryn Spencer, Mr. Ching Sing, Miss R. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Dong Wing and infant, Messrs. Shun Hong, J. E. Freese, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Marseille, Mrs. F. M. Hamilton, Mr. J. R. de Aldecon, and Mrs. Ida Bloom and servant. For Manila—Capt. G. W. Martin, U.S.N., Messrs. C. H. Logan, Leon Rosenthal, Mrs. H. D. Kuedler and infant, Mr. Jas. J. Gregory, Mrs. John R. Edgar and infant, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Sevier and infant, Master Mark Sevier, Mr. J. Prager, Mrs. S. J. Prager, Miss S. L. Mason, Mr. M. E. Clellan, Miss C. Carter, G. Floyd, Mrs. W. D. Van Cleve, J. L. Williams, P. G. Mygatt, Roy F. Rose, C. Eleazer, Mr. G. H. Jaques, Martha C. Banks, A. F. Speakman, Mrs. J. A. McClung, Mrs. H. H. Goss, infant and servant, Mrs. M. Kelly, Messrs. John Hill and M. H. Hunt.

Per *Glenogle*, from Singapore—1,224 Chinese.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, &c.—Capt. B. D. Broughton, Messrs. J. Tackle, J. H. A. Tolly, G. W. Wright, and 746 Chinese.

Per *Delhi*, from Yokohama for London—Mr. A. J. Johnson, F. McDonald and L. Peck. For Marseilles—Mr. G. Bowack. For Bombay—Mr. Lalcaca. For Singapore—Miss Powell, and Mr. Peck's native servant. From Kobe for Hongkong—Mr. Versey. From Shanghai for Marseilles—Mr. C. Poisat. For Bombay—Miss Lawson. For Penang—Mr. H. T. Chalkley. For Singapore—Mr. Clayton. For Hongkong—Messrs. C. F. Smith, R. N. Allana, Chan Do, and Bugah Singh.

Passengers departed.

Per *Yawata Maru*, for Australian Ports—Messrs. C. Hebden, J. H. Strickler, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bell, Messrs. Reissmann, W. A. Sellards, Deans, Major I. Inouye, Mr. John Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Strickler, Mr. and Mrs. News, Mrs. J. Deans, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Tofuda, Messrs. C. Kimoto, B. Sudo, S. Weaver, J. J. Dowd, J. F. Nava, M. Ross, A. Calnen, W. Olfenden, S. Bagaygag, A. Kabayama and R. Kobutsuji.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Coblens*, from Kutchinotsu:—Rainy weather, smooth sea.

Str. *Haimun*, from Swatow:—Light variable breeze overcast and showery.

Str. *Delhi*, from Shanghai:—Light northerly winds and fine weather throughout.

Str. *Arratoon Apcar*, from Singapore &c.:—Fine and clear weather from port to port.

Str. *Glenesk*, from Hankow:—Light variable winds sea smooth weather clean and sky densely cloudy and overcast. Frequent drizzling and heavy rain.

Str. *Glenogle*, from Singapore:—Moderate S.W. monsoon from Horsburgh Island to Paracels, Light S.S.W. wind between Paracels and Gap Rock with slight sea, From Gap Rock to Hongkong moderate N.E. wind and showery, smooth sea.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Aldenham, Br. s.s., 3,808, St. John George, 3rd Aug.,—Melbourne 29th June, Sydney 10th July, Brisbane 13th, Gladstone 15th, Townsville 18th, Cairns 19th, and Manila 1st Aug., Gen.—G., L. & Co.

Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,368, J. Yamanaka, 4th Aug.,—Moji 29th July, Coal.—M. B. K.

Chinkiang, Br. s.s, 1,269, W. W. King, 5th Aug.,—Canton 4th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s, 13,426, W. W. Greene, 26th July,—San Francisco 29th June, and Shanghai 24th July, Gen.—T. K. K.

Chowtai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Möllerman, 1st Aug.,—Bangkok and Hoihow 23rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 4th Aug.,—Swatow 3rd Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, H. Pybus, R.N.R., 5th Aug.,—Vancouver 14th July, and Shanghai 2nd Aug., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Erroll, Br. s.s., 2,886, L. James, 4th July,—Salina Cruz 24th May, and Moji 28th July, Coal.—D. & Co., Ld.

Eskdale, Br. s.s., 1,916, Duff, 30th July,—Karatsu 23rd July, Coal.—D. & Co., Ld.

Foochow, Br. s.s., 1,228, Vincent, 2nd Aug.,—Cebu and Iloilo 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Isobe Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,859, Hyashi, 5th Aug., —Mororan 25th July Coal.—M. B. K.

Kaifuku Maru, Br. s.s., 1,903, Suda, 15th July,—from Moji, Coal.—M. B. G. K.

Kashing, Br. s.s., 1,142, H. E. Laver, 23rd July, —Karatsu 12th July, Coal.—B. & S.

Knivsberg, Ger. s.s., 545, A. Niejahr, 5th Aug.,—Haiphong 30th July, Pakhoi 1st Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,078, E. J. Buller, 30th July,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 24th July, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, D. C. H. Frampton, 18th July,—Saigon 14th July, Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,194, E. Ericksen, 2nd Aug.,—Tsingtau 26th July, Salt,—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Ningpo, Br. s.s., 1,228, Richards, 27th July,—Canton 27th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Nord, Nor. s.s., 710, Haraldsen, 31st July,—Saigon 27th July, Rice and Meal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,189, H. Bremer, 5th Aug., —Bangkok 27th July, and Swatow 4th Aug., Rice.—B. & S.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 4th Aug., —Manila 1st Aug., Gen.—S., T. & Co.

Selja, Nor. s.s., 2,789, O. Gil, 31st July,—Portland, Or. 3rd July, Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 907, G. Schlaikier, 5th Aug., —Canton 4th Aug., Ballast.—J. & Co.

Sikh, Br. s.s., 3,231, W. Atkinson, 5th Aug.,—Keelung 3rd Aug., Gen.—D. & Co., Ld.

Sorsogon, Am. s.s., 812, J. Mogarte, 3rd Aug., —Iloilo 29th July, Sugar.—Jorge & Co.

Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, W. D. Welsh, 26th July,—Pulo Laut 15th July, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Vienna, Br. s.s., 2,653, M. C. Corrance, 4th Aug.,—Newcastle, N.S.W. 14th July, Coal. —B. & Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

King George, Br. ship, 2,057, J. E. Jeffrey, 1st Aug.,—New York 9th April, Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Vorwarts	at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. Janus	" " "
H.M.S. Tamar	" " "
Butuan	" " "
Suisang	" " "
Chunsang	" " "
Persia	" " "
Aldenham	" Cosmopolitan "

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Hangchow	at Quarry Bay Docks.
Kashing	" " "
Chinkiang	" " "
Chow Tai	" " "

Ships Passed The Canal.

18th June—*Syria*. 22nd June—*Benclеuch, Oceanien, Monmouthshire, Carmarthenshire, Kintuck, Stentor. Longships, Peking.* 25th June—*Achilles, Ernest Simons, Iyo Maru, Inaba Maru, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Para, Prinz Ludwig.* 29th June—*Belgravia, Britgavia, Glaucus, Glenavon, Glenlogan, Indrapura, Lennox.* 2nd July—*Atsuta Maru, Indramayo, Ping Suey. Polynesien, Somali, Sumatra.* 6th July—*Goeben, Nippon, Benglos, Moyune, Silesia,* (Ger.) 9th July—*Perseus, China,* (Aus.) *Tonkin, Hitachi Maru.* 13th July—*Lutzow, Karonga, Palermo, Wakasa Maru, Theseus.* 16th July—*Borneo, Flintshire, Glenlochy, Kaisow, Suevia, Shimosa, Priam.* 16th July—*Oldenburg, Satsuma.* 20th July—*Andree Rickmers, Inverclyde, Antenor, Benlawers, Bulow, Canton, Sydney, Glenstrae, Poona.* 23rd July—*Meinam, Australien, Hyson, Dardanus Polma, Cathay, Kanagawa Maru.* 27th July—*Sado Maru, Indrani, Senegambia, P. R. Luitpold, Schuylkill.* 30th July—*Hirano Maru, Namur, Machaon, Miyasaki Maru, Socotra, Nile, Tourane* 3rd August—*Astyanax, Austria, Bellerophon, Benvenue, Denbighshire, Menelaus, Atholl, Glamorganshire.*

Arrivals at Home—18th June—*Nubia.* 22nd June—*Hakata Maru, Derfflinger.* 25th June—*Austria, Dacre Castle.* 29th June—*Bendoran, Indrasamha.* 2nd July—*Stentor, Kintuck, Peking.* 6th July—*Nubia, Liberia, Brilliant, Monmouthshire.* 9th July—*Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Belgravia, Polynesien, Para.* 13th July—*Glaucus, Iyo Maru.* 16th July—*Glenlogan.* 19th July—*Somali.* 20th July—*Lutzow, China,* (Aus.) *Moyune, Oopack, Silesia,* (Ger.) *Wakasa Maru.* 23rd July—*Brisgavia, Theseus.* 26th July—*Palermo.* 27th July—*Indramayo, Oldenburg, Sydney* 30th July *Antenor.* 3rd August—*Sado Maru, Canton, Suevia, Dardanus, Prinz Regent Luitpold, Poona.*

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	*From*	*Agents*	*Due*
Borneo	Sandakan	M. & Co	Aug. 7
Kaga Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Aug. 7
Anhui	Shanghai	B. & S.	Aug. 8
Tjilatjap	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 8
Buelow	Singapore	M. & Co	Aug. 10
Yeboshi Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Aug. 11
Borneo	Singapore	P. & O. Co	Aug. 11
Changsha	Sydney	B. & S.	Aug. 16
Fooksang	Calcutta	J., M. & Co	Aug. 19
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co	Aug. 20

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 6th to 12th, 1909.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Hongkong Mean Time.		Height	LOW WATER. Hongkong Mean Time.		Height
			h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	6	m	0 47	4 8	m	5 44	1 7
			0 40 a	6 9		7 7 a	1 5
Sat.	7	m	1 35	5 0	m	6 40	1 6
			1 45 a	6 1		7 51 a	[illegible]
Sun.	8	m	2 25	5 3	m	8 6	1 9
			3 0 a	5 3		8 38 a	1 9
Mon.	9	m	3 18	5 6	m	9 54	1 8
			4 30 a	4 7		9 18 a	3 4
Tues.	10	m	4 16	5 9	m	11 43	1 4
			6 21 a	4 4		10 21 a	3 8
Wed.	11	m	5 16	6 3		0 54 a	1 9
			7 36 a	4 3		11 30	3 9
Thurs	12	m	6 24	6 7		1 48 a	2 4
			9 0 a	4 4			

m denotes morning.
a " afternoon.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

August 5th, 1909, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.01	—	—	SW	2	—
Hakodate	"	29.97	—	—	E	2	—
Tokio	"	29.91	—	—	NW	4	—
Kochi	"	29.76	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	"	29.76	—	—	N	2	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	29.57	—	—	E	4	—
Naha	"	29.34	—	—	N	10	—
Ishigakijima	"	29.62	—	—	NW	8	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.69	—	—	S	4	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.87	77	95	N	1	c
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.86	80	—	NE	1	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.82	81	72	NE	1	b
Kinkiang	"	29.76	82	75	NE	2	b
Shanghai	9 a.m.	29.81	88	69	NE	2	c
Gutzlaff	"	29.77	85	83	NE	3	cm
Sharp Peak	"	29.73	84	96	N	1	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.68	80	91	—	0	c
Swatow	"	29.69	79	87	NNE	1	o
Taihoku	5 a.m.	29.72	—	—	W	2	—
Taichu	"	29.74	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	29.72	—	—	—	0	—
Koshun	"	29.69	—	—	NW	2	—
Pescadores	"	29.73	—	—	—	0	—
Canton	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.75	80	90	W	1	o
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	WNW	3	—
Gap Rock	"	29.71	—	—	WNW	2	—
Macao	"	29.76	81	—	SSW	2	od
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.m.	29.71	79	—	ENE	3	or
Tourane	"	29.74	90	—	—	0	b
C. St. James	"	29.88	79	—	SW	3	c
Aparri	6 a.m.	29.78	75	—	S	2	c
Manila	10 a.m.	29.84	82	85	SW	1	o
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.83	77	—	—	0	b
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	SSW	3	c
Iloilo	"	29.87	82	—	SW	1	b
Cebu	"	29.87	87	—	S	2	b
Labuan	"	29.85	84	—	—	—	—

August 6th, 1909, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.97	—	—	S	6	—
Hakodate	"	29.93	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	29.91	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	"	29.60	—	—	NE	2	—
Nagasaki	"	29.52	—	—	N	6	—
Kagoshima	"	29.49	—	—	NW	6	—
Oshima	"	29.49	—	—	N	2	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	29.66	—	—	NE	6	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.77	—	—	W	2	—
Chefoo	6 a.m	29.87	76	95	—	0	c
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.84	79	—	NW	1	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.90	84	83	SE	1	b
Kinkiang	"	29.73	83	87	NE	2	b
Shanghai	9 a.m.	29.76	88	62	N	2	r
Gutzlaff	"	29.74	85	75	NNE	2	cr
Sharp Peak	"	29.72	84	96	—	0	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.70	81	91	—	0	c
Swatow	"	29.70	80	87	E	1	c
Taihoku	5 a.m.	29.72	—	—	S	2	—
Taichu	"	29.73	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	29.72	—	—	E	2	—
Koshun	"	29.73	—	—	—	0	—
Pescadores	"	29.72	—	—	NW	4	—
Canton	9 a.m.	29.68	80	96	—	0	o
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.75	77	94	E	1	od
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	SE	2	—
Gap Rock	"	29.73	—	—	WSW	3	—
Macao	"	29.75	78	—	SSE	2	od
Wuchow	9 a.m.	29.74	81	87	E	1	o
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.m.	29.69	78	—	E	1	o
Tourane	"	29.72	90	—	SE	1	c
C. St. James	"	29.86	79	—	WSW	2	o
Aparri	6 a.m.	29.77	75	—	S	2	o
Manila	10 a.m.	29.84	84	77	W	1	o
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.84	79	—	W	2	b
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	SW	2	c
Iloilo	"	29.91	83	—	SW	1	c
Cebu	"	29.87	87	—	S	1	b
Labuan	"	29.86	85	—	—	—	—

	Aug. 5 at 10 a.m.	Aug. 5 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.67
Temperature	80	83
Humidity	90	81
Rainfall	0.23	—

Post Office.

☞ Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

☞ Approximate times of closing the mails for Europe via Siberia.

11th August at 8.30 P.M.
14th " at 8.30 P.M.
19th " at 10.30 A.M.

☞ Siberian Mail from London of July 17th, is due at Hongkong on Monday morning, August 9th, by s.s. *Anhui*.

A Mail will close for:—

Manila—Per *Rubi*, 7th Aug., 10 A.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Chiyo Maru*, 7th Aug., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe—Per *Aldenham*, 7th Aug., 10 A.M.

Takao, Tsingtau, Tamsui and Newchwang—Per *Signal*, 7th Aug., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per *Delhi*, 7th Aug., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 7th Aug., 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kumsang*, 7th Aug., 2 P.M.

Singapore, Colombo and Bombay—Per *Totomi Maru*, 7th Aug., 4 P.M.

Chinwantao—Per *Suisang*, 7th Aug., 5 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Hangsang*, 7th Aug., 5 P.M.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per *Ningpo*, 7th Aug., 5 P.M.

Amoy and Straits—Per *Glenogle*, 7th Aug., 5 P.M.

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per *Chenan*, 7th Aug., 6 P.M.

Swatow—Per *Haimun*, 8th Aug., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daijin Maru*, 8th Aug., 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, 10th Aug., NOON

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiyang*, 10th Aug., 1 P.M.

Manila—Per *Taming*, 10th Aug., 2 P.M.

Kobe—Per *Chunsang*, 10th Aug., 3 P.M.

Tsingtau, Chefoo and Newchwang—Per *Nanchang*, 10th Aug., 3 P.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Sungkiang*, 10th Aug., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Ischia*, 11th Aug., 11 A.M.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per *Kutchow*, 11th Aug., 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Anhui*, 12th Aug., 3 P.M.

Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Shantung*, 12th Aug., 3 P.M.

Manila, Yap, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Simpsonhafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Coblens*, 13th Aug., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiching*, 13th Aug., 1 P.M.

Manila—Per *Yuensang*, 13th Aug., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per *Empress of Japan*, 14th Aug., 5 P.M.

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per *Linan*, 14th Aug., 6 P.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per *Tjibodas*, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.

Manila—Per *Taean*, 17th Aug., 2 P.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle—Per *Kaga Maru*, 17th Aug., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Awa Maru*, 17th Aug., 5 P.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Asia*, 17th Aug., 6 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Chinhua*, 19th Aug., 3 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Changsha*, 19th Aug., 3 P.M.

Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Aldenham*, 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Abraham, E. S.
Almazoff, Mr.
Arnold, Mrs. J. C.
Baillet, M.
Dubois, M.
Compere, Geo.
Cox, Mrs. Alvin
Craig, Miss J.
Eyre, H.
Fernandez, Seandro
Ferry, W. V.
Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Ginkel, Van
Gomes, A. J. M.
Hansen, T. G.
Herrera, L. C.
Hyer, Mrs. H. C.
Hyer, Master
Jenkins, Wm. L.
Lagman, Rogerio
Lapicque, P. A.
McLeod, Mrs. M. J.
Monteith, F. J.
Mulder, J. D.
Musso, V. P., Marquis and Marchioness S. Oriolo
Pariset, M.
Robie, F. M.
Setna, S. D.
Stratton, W. M.
Tait, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Vina, Mrs. Ramona de la
Young, Mrs.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, F. R. J.
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Clothier, H. W.
Elliott, Mr. and Mrs.
Hauchecome, Madame
Hollingsworth, Mr.
Mohler, Mr. and Mrs.
Moore, Mrs. Rivers
Perkins, Miss
Ritchie, A.
Seebherst, Miss A. Von
Smith, Crowther
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Miss
Wilson, G. L.

PEAK.

Alabaster, Mr.
Aubrey, Dr.
Aucott, E. F.
Bins, Mr
Bowen, Mr. and Mrs.
Campbell, Miss Carter
Cousland, A.
Daniel, Mr.
Darling, Col.
Davidson, E.
Dawson, Mr.
Detmers, Mr. and Mrs.
Detmers, Miss
Desser, Mrs. & child
Dutton, Mr.
Ruules, Rev. and Mrs. Dallas
Finch, Capt. and Mrs.
Galbraithe, Mr.
Gansden, G. G.
Gaster, E.
Gelsthorpe, F. I.
Gilpin, Mr. and Mrs.
Hall, Mr.
Harris, Mr.
Hazeland, F. A.
Hockaday, W. T.
Houghes, Rev.
Humphreys, W. M.
Jacks, Mr.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.
Kilby, Mr.
Knight, C. C.
Knott, Mrs.
Leask, Mr.
Lloyd, Mr.
Martin, R.
Monk, A. V.
Montfield, Engr.-Com. and Mrs.
Nicolaisen, Mr.
Orr, J. W.
Peel, Mr.
Perkins, T. L.
Philips, Mr. and Mrs.
Potter, Mr.
Probyn, R.A.M.C., Major
Rissland Mr. and Mrs. H.
Sawer, Mrs.
Sayle, Mr. and Mrs.
Shenton, Mr.
Sinclair, A.
Slade, Mr.
Smith, A. Findlay
Southerland, Mr. and Mrs.
Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
Temporley, Mr.
Thompson, Lt. & Mrs.
Thornhill, Rev.
Totton, Mr.
Twiss, Capt. and Mrs.
White, Mr. and Mrs.
Wood, David

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R.
Aldercon, J. I. & servant
Beaumont, H.
Beaurepaire, H. N.
Bloom, Mrs. I.
Bowman, J.
Bruning, Mr. and Mrs. and valet
Breen, M.
Buck, R. J.
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C.
Chalkley, H. F.
Chin Sing
Clark, G. R.
Clark, T. F.
Condon, H. L.
Day, E. W.
Deans, Mrs. J.
Deans, W.
Defer, C.
Dillon, B. P.
Dunlop, Mrs. C. K.
Dunlop, Miss S.
Edwards, J. E.
Eleazar, G.
Flood, G.
Fuller, Denman
Gill, Miss E. H.
Gill, Miss V. H.
Hamilton, Mrs. F.
Harris, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Harrison, A.
Harvey, Mrs. B.
Helm, Mr. and Mrs. F. P.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. E. A.
Hough, Dr. S.
Innes, Capt. R.
Jackman, H. T.
Johnson, C. L.
Johns, T. J. Rowett
Jupp, L.
Kaufmann, H.
Kench, O. C.
Kerridge, C. W.
Kraft, Miss
Kreig, K. E.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.
Lack, G. M.
Lawler, J. P.
Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. and child
Logan, C. H.
Lynde, C. R.
Macdonald, D.
Mechan, V. P.
Marriott, Dr. O.
Martin, G. W.
Massey, Miss K. A.
McIntosh, G. C.
Menagh, J. E.
Mollemann, J.
Morrell, E. W.
Morse, H. J.
Odom, F. S.
Osborne, Mr. & Mrs. C. C.
Packer, B. L.
Payne, W. W.
Pinkham, L. E.
Prager, J.
Prager, Mrs. S. J.
Prising, F. W.
Rafen, Capt. F.
Ray, E. H.
Rosenthal, L.
Runge, E.
Ruprecht, L. T
Shun Hong
Simpson, Mrs. M. R.
Skinn, A. J.
Spalding, R.N., Surgeon and Mrs. A. D.
Spittles, J.
Stebbing, W. T.
Swift, F. M.
Wallace, Col. H. I.
Whitmarsh, A.
Whitworth, L.
Whitworth, L.
Wilder, Col. W. E.
Wilson, R. A.
Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Dong

GRAND CARLTON.

Ball, J.
Bolden, S.
Brewer, J. F.
Chapman, J. B.
Churchill, Dr. & Mrs.
Colnan, Mrs.
Davidson, T. A.
Davis, F. O.
Duthie, H.
Evans, R. N.
Forsaith, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Goulborn, N.
Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. and child
Jerard, Madam
Lee, Miss Eless
Lee, Miss Ivy
Lack, S.
Magner, M.
McDuffie, Mrs. D. & child
McKee, Mr. & Mrs.
Munro, Miss
Pond, E. H.
Powell, A.
Raey, Miss
Rayner, Frank S.
Roland, A. J.
Shearer, P.
Smith, T. F.
Stugfbergen, R.
Waldron, Mr. J.
Wallace, J. D.
Youngs, J. F.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	700	4	3,000	Commander C. T. K. Fuller	Weihaiwei
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain F. E. O. Ryan	Weihaiwei
Bedford	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain Fitzkerbert	Weihaiwei
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt.-Comdr Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman	Shanghai
Britomart	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	Weihaiwei
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. L. P. Heard	Singapore
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	Master S. West	en route Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander C. T. Borrett	Shanghai
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander Thomas	Weihaiwei
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4,350	10	7,000	Captain Rowland Nugent	Cruising in Pacific
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander G. Heathcote	Mirs Bay
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander Monroe	Weihaiwei
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3,900	Lieut.-Commander G. C. Heathcote	Hongkong
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain G. C. A. Marescaux	Weihaiwei
King Alfred *	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	30,000	Captain Clinton Baker	Weihaiwei
Kinsha	river gunboat	616	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtse
Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Captain F. C. Learmonth	Jesselton
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain G. W. Smith	Weihaiwei
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander G. P. Leith	West River
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander R. S. Roy	Yangtse
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander B. J. Guy, V.C.	Weihaiwei
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. White	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Tickell	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Alan Dixon	Yangtse
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Gunner W. Barlow	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Commodore H. Lyon	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Godfrey	Yangtse
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Attlay	Yangtse
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Commander Stevenson	Weihaiwei
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Lieut.-Commander H. P. Douglas	Port Swettenham
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander C. A. Fremantle	Weihaiwei
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander Jno. F. Knox	Yangtse
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Comdr. H. R. V. Cottrell-Dormer.	Yangtse
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander G. R. Livingstone	Yangtse

* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alger	2nd class cruiser	4,320	22	5,100	Commander Fournier	Shanghai
Argus	river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estienne	Canton
Décidée	gunboat	630	10	900	Lieut. de Linarès	Shanghai
D'Entrecasteaux †	1st class armoured cruiser.	8,200	26	13,500	Capt. Thibault	Chefoo
Olry	river gunboat	170	6	500	Lieut. de Maindreville.	Upper Yangtze
Peiho	river gunboat	130	4	280	Lieut. Puech	Tongku
Takiang	steam-launch	—	—	—	—	Upper Yangtze
Vigilante	river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Bisseuil	Canton

† Flagship of Rear-Admiral Perrin, Commander-in-Chief.

Vipère	Gunboats.	475	—	—	Reserve.	Saigon
Lion	...	500	—	—	...	...
Caronnette	...	170	—	—	...	...
Coulevrine	...	140	—	—	...	...
Bombarde	...	164	—	—	...	...
Cimeterre	...	140	—	—	...	...
Estoc	...	141	—	—	...	Haiphong
Jacquin	...	200	—	—	...	...
Achéron	armoured gunboat	1,830	8	1,700	Lieut. Bertrand	Saigon
Alouette	gunboat	506	7	400	Commander Badin	Saigon
Comète	gunboat	500	6	500	Capt. L. Gervais	Saigon
Esturgeon	sub-marine	70	—	60	Lieut. Combet	Saigon
Fronde	destroyer	300	7	6,300	—	Saigon
Henri Rivière	river gunboat	150	6	152	—	Haiphong
Lynx	sub-marine	70	—	60	Lieut. Marie	Saigon
Manche	surveying-ship	1,625	10	900	Commander Ragot de la Touche	Saigon
Mousquet	destroyer	300	7	6,300	Commander De la Roche Kerandraon.	Saigon
Perle	sub-marine	70	—	60	Lieut. Monnier	Saigon
Pistolet	destroyer	300	7	7,000	Commander Mortanol	Hongay
Protée	sub-marine	70	—	60	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Redoutable *	battleship, reserve	9,330	37	6,200	Capt. Drouet	Saigon
Styx	armoured gunboat	1,610	8	1,600	Lieut. Sariot	Saigon
Takou	destroyer	280	6	6,500	In Reserve	Saigon
Vauban	torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Commander Mortanol	Hongay
Vétéran	torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Bihal	Cap Saint Jacques

(*) Flagship of Rear-Admiral Richard-Foy.
Commanding the naval [illegible] of Indo-China

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $14,500,000 $250,000	$2,006,254	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8½=$16.624	4½ %	$1,020 buyers London £94
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 $150,000	$10,223	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$57 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $232,757 $411,990	none	$14 for 1907	7½ %	$190 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£185,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5½ %	Tls. 120 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$8,000,000 £90,000 $192,248 £105,249 $681,609	$2,464,931	Final of $17 making $47 for 1907 and interim of $30 for 1908	5½ %	$840 sales
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	22,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $294,425 $199,264	$7,037	$12 and bonus $3 for 1907	7½ %	$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $438,668 $13,802	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 190	7½ %	$116 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,428,173	$368,711	$27 for 1907	8 %	$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,035	$1 for 1906	...	$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 $99,067	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $607,500 $79,428 $25,344	$20,279	Final of 1½ making $2½ for 1908	7½ %	$33 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3.154 Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	... ...	$62 sellers 70/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£780,000 £ 00,000	£61,817		4 %	$26 sa. and b.
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	365,000 $48,08	$3,121	$1.00 $0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3½ %	$15½ sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$300,000 210,848	Dr. $5,858	$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½ %	$142½
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,833	$3 for 1897	...	$18 sa. and b.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 270 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18.20 s.
Rand Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£12,289 £4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$6½ sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$42,9 6	Dr. $7,421	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	$50	$3,50,000 $26,806 $40,000	$10,102	Final of $1½ making $3½ for 1907	...	$59 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$97,193 $200,000	$387,078	Final of $4 making $8 for 1908	12½ %	$62
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,16	Final of Tls. 2½ for year ending 3 .4.09	6½ %	Tls. 78½ sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6½ %	Tls. 148 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5½ %	Tls. 104½ b.
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$1,000	$24,611	$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	...	$18
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000 8,000	$50 $50	$50 $25	$648,975 $13,912	$295	Final of $3 making $6 for 1908	...	$74 ex n.i. b. $44 b. new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$26,475	Interim of 3½ for account 1909	6½ %	$102½ ex div. b.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$222,172 $43,261	$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6½ %	$9½ sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$50	none	$278	$1½ for 1908	5 %	$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,628,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 909	6½ %	Tls. 118 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	21,968	Interim of $2 for account 1909	8½ %	$44 ex div.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 41,919	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4½ %	Tls. 134½ buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	$8 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 90
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	T . 81,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 405 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	1/10½ per share for 1907=£1.037	10 %	$10½
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	Nil.	$1.20 or 1908	8 %	$13½
China Light and Power Company, Limited Do. do. special shares	50,000 50,000	$10 $1	$10 $1	none	$61,138	50 cents for year ended 18.2.06	...	$6.70 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$102,090	$3,407	80 cents for 1208	8½ %	$9 60
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$74	$6	$10,000 $8,000	$48	$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7½ %	$1[illegible]½ buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$13,000	$3,75	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	$8.70 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$170	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$5,195	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	$10½ buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7,616	Final of $15 per share making $19 for 1908	12½ %	$195 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8,790	Interim of $1 for account 1909	8½ %	$24
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,011	Tls. 316,082	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 12½ for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 995 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10		$14,[illegible]	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	$14½ sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	$2,000	$2,204		3 %	$1½ $8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10	none	Ps. 18,640	None	...	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4½ %	Tls. 143½ b.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $56,602	None	...	$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	$5½ buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	$11 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$35,000	$1,360	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and $19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6½ %	$13 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 $25,000	$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6½ %	$8.70
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	none	$3.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$4 sellers
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,500	£1	£1	none	none	30%=6/- per share for year 1908	...	£7.10/- £7.5
Do. do. (partly paid)	103 500	£1	17/6					
Bukownin Rubber Estate, Limited	†† 200 0	†† $10	†† $10	$7,4	$11,205	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	$41
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6 000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	£3.1.0
Do. do. (contributory)	24 000	£1	17/6	none	none			£2.7.6
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co., (fully paid)	181 454	£1	£1	£8,784	none	None	...	£3.12/-
Do. do. (contributory)	123,546	£1	15/-		none			£2.12.6
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	none	1,820	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	...	£2.12.6
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	×930,300	2/-	2/-	none	none	60 % for year 1908	...	£1.2.3 nominal
Do. do. (7% pref.)	10 000	£1	£1	£4,000	none	7 % for year 1908	...	$31
Rajella Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22 500	†† $10	†† $10	none	none	15% for year ending 31.12.08	...	nominal
Do. do. (8% pref.)	2 500	†† $10	†† $10		$6,722			
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	§§ 60,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	£2.10.6 £1
Do. do. (contributory)	§§ 40,000	£1	7/6					

× These shares are entitled to half of the profits.....

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [566

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909. [56

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1891. [3

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REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7048 | 宣統元年六月廿一號 | FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909. | 星期五 | 香港英文日報 | $13 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

BIRTHS.

On June 28, 1909, at Sianfu, to Dr. and Mrs. H. Stanley Jenkins, a daughter (Margaret Winifred).

On July 29, 1909, at Kuling, China, to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, a son.

On July 26, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Eveleigh, a son.

On July 26, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, a daughter.

On July 28, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of Ronald N. I. Macleod, of a son.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of R. J. Bowerman, a son.

On July 31, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of George Michael Billings, of a daughter.

On August 1, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of W. A. H. Moule, of a daughter.

On August 1, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Arnhold, a son.

On August 2, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. W. Sigwalt, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 24, at Watford, V. P. Kitchen, M. A. Cant b., to Phyllis, youngest daughter of George B. Dodwell.

On July 24, 1909, at Shanghai, Thomas Daniel, second son of C. C. Gram, formerly of the Customs service, Shanghai, to Barbara Primrose, eldest daughter of Geo. Pearson, of China Merchants' S. N. Co.

On July 30, 1909, at Streatham, William Alexander Fortescue, youngest son of Frederick Halliley of Kandy, Ceylon, to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of D. Addison Darling, of Shanghai, and Mrs. Darling, 105 Hopton Road, Streatham, London.

DEATHS.

On July 2, 1909, at London, John George Barkley, late of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

On July 24th, at Daitotei, North Formosa, ARTHUR FREDERICK GARDINER, aged 44 years, only surviving son of Colonel Thomas George Gardiner, late 3rd Foot (The Buffs) Twickenham, Middlesex.

On July 28, 1909, at Shanghai, James Ingram Taylor, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Taylor, aged 11 months.

On July 30, 1909, at Shanghai, Wynn Kerl, chief officer of the S.S. *Hudson* of the Standard Oil Co., aged 55 years.

LEMM.—On August 5th, at Balmain, Sydney, N.S.W., Mrs. F. LEMM, Sr., mother of John Lemm, Architect. By telegraph.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(2nd August.)

The very lengthy series of documents which we published on Saturday relative to the progress of the Hongkong University scheme affords abundant evidence that the committee appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the endowment fund have been working earnestly to achieve the end in view. They have gone to the utmost trouble to interest the wealthy Chinese merchants in the project and the response up to the present time has been extremely satisfactory. In part this has been due to the enthusiastic support of the late Viceroy of Canton, His Excellency Chang Jen-chun, who himself contributed two lakhs of dollars in aid of the fund and has, moreover, intimated that in all likelihood a similar amount will be forthcoming from the gentry and merchants united praise awarded by an official in the position of Viceroy is of course a powerful stimulus to the smaller men, but in this case we fancy that the innate excellence of the idea appealed to the keen intellect of the Cantonese both as a satisfactory business proposition as well as a sound educational scheme. As Viceroy Chang himself pointed out in a circular letter to the chief officials of the various Government bureau under his jurisdiction, a letter which we quoted before but which will bear repetition:—"Since in China itself there is no such properly organised institution for professional and technical training we are compelled to send our students thousands of miles away from their native land to Europe or America where official supervision is rendered ineffectual and parental control nugatory. Besides in youth the character is not yet properly formed, and some of the students may, through idleness or through indulgence to excess in amusements, become lazy in their work, others from want of proper control and restraint drift into immoral and loose habits, and of late students residing abroad have caused us the greatest anxiety. On the other hand, Hongkong is so close to us that our young men who went there to study would be almost within sight and hearing of their superiors, parents and elders." The Viceroy repeated the same idea again when in writing to His Excellency the Governor he observed: "If this scheme is successful, Chinese and European students will greatly benefit and the standard of education will also be promoted. The relation of the two countries will become more close, and better understanding will exist between the two Governments. Your Excellency's good ideas will receive my hearty support." But now let us see what has been done by the committee in charge of the preliminary work. They have held six meetings, the latest in the early part of last month. Many of these documents have already seen the light of day, but there are certain minutes which deserve some passing attention. First there is the question as to the establishment of an Arts Course. The resolution adopted was to the following effect:—"That the first two faculties or chairs established at the University shall be for medicine and engineering, and that so soon as the funds of the University admit of the establishment of a chair or faculty preference shall be given to an Arts Course; and that in this course due provision shall be made to enable Chinese students to maintain and improve their knowledge of the Chinese language and of the literature of China." The idea seems to be that only one chair is necessary in an Arts Course, but if the Hongkong University is to be on a level with Birmingham and Leeds it will be found that a single chair is worse than useless. The fact of the matter is, the committee have quite enough on their hands already in establishing faculties in medicine and engineering without dabbling in extraneous waters. Where they expect to get the money from to enlarge the scope of the University it is at present difficult to say. It will tax them to the utmost limit of their capacity to raise the sum necessary to secure a charter for the University, especially as the Home Government has declined to make any contribution to the scheme while the Government at Peking is only represented so far by a subscription of some $14,000. Then there is the question of free students. According to the rules it it is proposed that "Subscribers of $10,000 to the Endowment Fund may have one scholar at a time at the University without payment of fee (or alternatively without payment for board) provided he is duly qualified by passing the entrance examination. The privilege lapses during any period that no such free scholar is at the University. For each additional $10,000 another scholar may be nominated on the same conditions up to a maximum of four: provided that the total number of scholars who are admitted without fees (or without payment for board) shall not at present exceed 50." Then there is the further proviso that: "On the death of a donor entitled to nominate one or more scholars under the above conditions, the right of nomination may be exercised by his legal heir or representative, provided that the name of such heir or representative shall be notified to the Court within a year of the death of the donor. Failing such notification the right of nomination shall lapse to the Court who may exercise it or not at their discretion." Now what we should like to know is whether that means that the donor of $10,000 will be entitled to have one free scholar attending the University during his lifetime and that thereafter the privilege or right will descend to his heirs? If so, the idea is preposterous. If the cost of tuition is estimated at $300 per annum, or, alternatively, the cost of board is placed at the same figure it would not take very many years before the donor had worked off his donation, which in such an event would merely be in the nature of an investing transaction, and not a gift in the proper sense at all. With regard to the composition of the administrative body we think the proposal to have a University Court of 24 or 30 members altogether ridiculous. The resolution on the subject says: "The Court under the presidency of the chancellor shall consist of about 24 members in addition to such life members as may be created by the operation of resolution 9 and of such other life members as may be nominated by a two-thirds majority of the Court and approved by the chancellor. Life members will be entitled to vote." Why the Court will be twice the size of the Legislative Council and may very easily be three times as big. The members will be falling over each other in order to get a place at these mass meetings of the ness done will be anything like in proportion to the multitude of counsellors. What reason, for example, is there that the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Director of Public Works should be members of the Court. Both these officials are overworked as it is and yet they are to have their already onerous duties increased by having to attend University meetings. By all means let the two bishops have seats at the Court table for they are sure to add to the gaiety of the proceedings. The Council, also, is to be a fairly large body, consisting of 17 or 18 members. At this rate we shall all be members of the Court or the Council at some time or another. We admire the proposal that the final examinations should be carried through by the Senatus of London University and trust that negotiations to this end may prove successful. Of course, our remarks are made in no spirit of antagonism. What we want to see is that the University is started on a sound basis so that its progress may be uninterrupted and not liable to be burdened by vexatious rules, and now that success from the monetary standpoint is assured the sooner a beginning is made with the outer shell of the building the better it will be for all concerned.

HOLIDAYS IN JAPAN.

(3rd August.)

Certain correspondence and articles which have lately appeared in the vernacular press of Japan on the subject of official vacations should prove of interest in both commercial and official circles in Hongkong, if only to show that there is a feeling of irritation that the official class should be specially favoured when the man of business and his assistants have to toil and moil no matter what the weather. For example, yesterday was a bank holiday, but how many commercial firms were in a position to close up for the entire day and even if they had done so it is doubtful whether the assistants would have greatly appreciated the doubtful pleasure of remaining away from their usual places, unless, of course, they were burdened with funds sufficient to carry them to salubrious Macao or the New Territories. But it is not the question of bank holidays that is agitating the Japanese newspapers. It is the prolonged holiday season from July to September which is granted to officials. We learn from the *Nippon* that during the period in question all officials are entitled to vacations of one month in turn, and those of them who are in attendance at the offices are entitled to leave at noon. The *Nippon* fails to understand why in these busy days the officials alone are able to spare time for a month's holiday and a further month of half-holidays. The journal considers that the European maxim, "Work hard and play hard" is quite reasonable, and if the officials worked very hard for the rest of the year it would not grudge them their playtime during the summer, but, as compared with business men, it considers that the officials enjoy comparative leisure all the year round. Moreover, throughout the twelve months, the officials are able to leave their offices at noon on Saturday. The consequence is, says the *Nippon*, that on Saturday afternoons and during the long vacation the public is constantly put to much inconvenience. We are not clear whether these lengthy vacations are enjoyed by all Japanese officials or only by a section of the heads of departments, but the point is immaterial, the important fact being that our contemporary objects even to the usual Saturday afternoon holiday, which is common in most offices in Great Britain and America, the only sufferers who fail to obtain this advantage being shopkeepers' assistants and those employed at places of public resort. Although the officials are thus privileged they complain that their salaries compare unfavourably with the incomes of business men. From the *Nippon's* point of view, this complaint is unreasonable, since, apart from the question of ability, business men work far harder than the officials. If, however, the system of allowing a month's vacation per head was abolished, the number of officials could be reduced, and in that case, an increase of salaries would be both possible and proper. The journal concludes by declaring that it can see no reason why the official class should be especially favoured in the matter of vacations, and urges that if the long holiday can not be put an end to this year it should be abolished next year if possible. It is rather amusing to find that Japanese officials, to the indignation of the Japanese press, complain that their salaries are inadequate and not at all commensurate with the work done. Was there ever an official—or a civilian for that matter—the world over who was content with his salary, especially if he belonged to the upper grades? The petty official, of course, is powerless in the matter. Whatever he may think he has to keep his thoughts to himself or bear the brunt of contravening the regulations. Another paper, the *Nichi Nichi*, is even more outspoken in its remarks than the *Nippon*. Indeed from the tone of its comments we are inclined to think that there must be some ill-will of recent date between the press and the officials. We read that the *Nichi-Nichi* in commenting on the proposed increase of official salaries, emphasizes the fact that officials work much less hard than business men. The journal proceeds to complain of the general attitude of the officials toward the public and declares that they are too frequently both discourteous and incompetent. They forget, in fact, that they are public servants. Consequently, the *Nichi Nichi* thinks that until a great improvement takes place in the ability and conduct of the official classes they are not entitled to any improvement by Japanese papers, we need hardly say, remarks the *Kobe Herald*, that we do not wish to associate ourselves with all that is said above, but the growing disposition on the part of the press and public to closely scrutinise the ways of officialdom, instead of treating officials as "little tin gods," is a noteworthy sign of the times. So far as our own officials in Hongkong are concerned there is no analogy with their *confrères* in Japan. There are a good many who could not take a holiday if they got the opportunity, and many a hard working public servant has to forego whatever privileges he may be entitled to simply for want of the necessary cash to defray expenses. But as a rule these are the men in the lower branches of the service whose ambition is to attain the position of $150 clerks. Still it cannot be gainsaid that the average official enjoys more holidays than the civilian although whether he appreciates them is another matter. We are inclined to fancy that the outburst in the Japanese press against official holidays is really the outcome of the exceptionally hot weather which is being experienced there. Quoting from the *Kobe Herald* of the 20th ult.:—"From all over the Empire exceptional heat is being reported. At Kofu on Sunday the temperature reached 98.8° Fahr., while at Nagoya it was 98.2, and at Utsunomiya yesterday the mercury went up to 100, which is a record for many years past. The coolest of the principal cities on Sunday was Tokio, where 91 degrees were recorded. At Tokachi, in the Hokkaido, the temperature was as low as 89.7° Fahr., and Choshi and Urawa rejoiced in the comparative coolness of 81 degrees." Even if the humidity of the atmosphere in Hongkong is notably high, it is improbable that the heat lately experienced here has been as trying as that which has induced the Japanese press to grumble at the special pleasures of official life.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINA.

As usual, the annual report on the foreign trade of China issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs, is couched in guarded language, the main feature being the enormous mass of figures included in the general statement. It must always strike the general reader who attempts to follow with what success he can the statistical accounts published by the Customs Department of the Imperial Chinese Government that here is evidence indeed of laborious days spent in collecting the facts of China's commerce. There is no cramped work in this report, which is an outward and visible testimony to the ability of the staff which still calls Sir Robert Hart chief. It would be as impossible as it would probably prove uninteresting to a large number of readers to give the report for 1908 in full, but we may make excerpts of those items which will appeal more or less specially to Hongkong. The first sentence to the effect that the hoped-for revival of foreign trade has not been realised is not encouraging. Depression reigned almost universally from the beginning of the year to its close. The continuous fall in the value of silver was discouraging to the import trade in general, and, in the already languid state of the market, it played an important part in the history of an unprofitable year. But the foreign trade has always had to reckon with the uncertainties of exchange, which when unfavourable to one branch of the trade is favourable to another, as shown by the record value of exports in 1908; and other causes must be sought to explain the absence of demand for foreign goods in the face of a flourishing export trade, since it cannot yet be adequately accounted for the development of home industries, considerable as that development has been. Among these causes the high price of rice was still prominent, in spite of the good harvests of the preceding year and the continued importations from Indo-China. A great improvement, however, has been seen in this respect since the middle of 1908. As we have frequently pointed out, one of the causes of depression was the excessive outturn of copper coins from the Mints. The value of those coins fell steadily, and at the close of the year one dollar exchanged for 135 copper cents (10-cash pieces) on the Middle Yangtze, for 126 on the Lower Yangtze, and for 128 at Chefoo, while the rates reported from southern maritime provinces vary from 110 to 117. This, as closely touching the great mass of the people, appears to be one of the most serious aspects of the currency problem, which, from all points of view, calls urgently for solution. But while according full value to these and other reasons of commercial depression, it will probably be right to recognise in the reduced surplus of imports over exports a natural and healthy effort to readjust expenditure to income. But while the import trade was poor and largely in excess of market requirements the contrary was the case with regard to exports, while it is stated that the progress being made in the creation of manufacturing industries is one of the best auguries for the future. We need not go into details as to trade at Shanghai and Hankow but these sentences will be read with interest and attention. "There is no doubt that in the next few years China will make strides towards the position as an industrial nation, for which she is destined by virtue of her natural resources and the character of her people, and to this end education as well as official encouragement should be directed. Too much is heard of adulteration, of watered cotton, slaty coal, and dirty wheat, and the splendid tea and silk trades are being endangered by the retention of primitive methods of production in the face of a formidable foreign competition." Reference is made to the opium question and it is decidedly interesting to find that the writer is fully convinced of the vigour and reality of this reform and of the earnestness with which the people are backing up the anti-opium movement generally. On the subject of railways it is remarked that this subject has been to the front among public questions, but the actual progress made in construction has not been remarkable. So well is it now recognised that railways are necessary to the national growth that the desire to possess them outruns for the present the means of acquiring them, at least on such terms as are acceptable to patriotic and, perhaps, over cautious Chinese. Foreign capital and professional supervision—being, however, indispensable to effective railway development in China, it ought not to be difficult to secure this help on safe conditions. The report continues: "On the Canton-Hankow line traffic was opened at the end of 1908 to a point 45 miles distant from Canton, constituting an advance of 28 miles during the year. Surveys have proceeded on other sections, both in Kwantung and Hunan." Kwangtung, the report proceeds, suffered severely from floods in the North River in June, which are stated to have destroyed crops on the river banks in six districts, and from typhoons in the autumn; but its trade, with that of Kwangsi, was, nevertheless, well maintained as will be seen from the following figures furnished by 11 ports in these provinces:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Net foreign imports....	87,510,096	109,231,976	107,838,502
Net native imports	49,158,181	41,894,600	54,102,948
Exports	84,753,108	101,059,386	93,624,905
Total..Hk. Tls....	221,731,385	248,585,962	255,624,955

In the net trade of all ports there was a fall in foreign imports from Hk. Tls. 422,838,431 in 1907 to Hk. Tls. 396,261,991 in 1908. Net native imports at all ports increased from Hk. Tls. 137,552,030 to Hk. Tls. 178,544,248. The entire exports, including in their sum the total of native imports, rose from Hk. Tls. 391,050,384 to Hk. Tls. 438,735,094. The outstanding feature of the year's trade being the decline in foreign imports, it will be of interest to look more closely at the statistics bearing on the distribution of foreign goods, and in doing so it must be noted that the figures of net foreign imports given in the preceding paragraphs represent the total net quantities imported at the various ports from all sources, and either retained at the ports or sent inland on payment of transit dues or likin. In two sections of the Empire only—in Manchuria and in the Two Kwang—was there an increase in the foreign goods retained. The increase in Manchuria, as compared with the figures for 1907, was as much as 40 per cent., 21 per cent. being added by the new stations on the frontier and 19 per cent. by the sea ports. In Kwangtung and Kwangsi a total increase of 1.50 per cent. was contributed to by most of the ports in these provinces. Swatow, however, stood aloof, and taken by itself shows a decrease of 20 per cent. In all other ports of the Empire the decline in foreign imports was general, but as the writer has already pointed out the fact that exports have increased and new industries are being established are circumstances which afford the greatest promise for the future of the Empire. Truly it would seem that China is striving with might and main to take a leading share in the trade of the world.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S ILLNESS.

THE REGENT'S SOLICITUDE.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th July.

The Prince Regent sends some one every day to inquire after Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung's health.

JIM TIN-YUEN.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th July.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications proposes to recommend Taotai Jim Tin-yuen for appointment as Commissioner of Railways with the Third Rank conferred on him.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A QUESTION OF TITLE.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."*]

Peking, 29th July.

The Ministry of War considers that the Army and Navy is under the control of the Emperor, as Commander-in-Chief.

Instructions have accordingly been issued to the Viceroys and Governors of all Provinces to the effect that, in future, they should not be designated Commanders-in-Chief so as to draw a line of distinction.

FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

THE REGENT'S INQUIRY.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th July.

At an audience with the Prince Regent, His Imperial Highness made inquiries of Viceroy Tuan Fang concerning the famine relief funds, when Tuan Fang replied that the supervision of the relief measures was in the hands of Im, Ng, and other members of the gentry.

PRINCE CHING.

SEEKING RETIREMENT.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th July.

Prince Ching has asked repeatedly to be allowed to resign.

The Prince Regent acquiesces in his desire to retire from the Grand Council only when all existing vacancies in the Council shall have been filled up.

THE GAMBLING EVIL.

DRASTIC MEASURES PROPOSED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th July.

The Grand Council proposes to lay down the rule that Princes and officials, who may be found given up to the gambling vice, be recommended for instant dismissal from the Service.

DETECTIVE FORCE.

PROPOSED ORGANISATION.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th July.

It is proposed by the Grand Council to appoint Chang Yen-mao (of Kaiping Mine fame) to organise a detective force.

LUK CHIN-LUM.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th July.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum has recovered from his recent indisposition and has, accordingly, cancelled his leave of absence.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

HEALTH IMPROVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung is getting better.

There are hopes of his complete recovery.

DEFALCATIONS IN CHIHLI.

SCANDAL HUSHED UP.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.

With regard to the alleged misappropriation of public funds in the Chihli Province, Acting Viceroy Na Tung has decided not to denounce the officials implicated.

TUAN FANG AND TIEH LIANG.

A TIFF.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.

Some time ago Tuan Fang denounced Tieh Liang in strong terms.

Yesterday, the two officials, happening to meet each other at the residence of Prince Ching, there was a squabble between them.

Prince Ching placated the irate officials by saying that both acted in the best interests of the nation; therefore, there should be no occasion for any differences between them.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A REMINIE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.

There is no truth in the report that Chang Chih-tung has resigned his post as Superintendent-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

RECEIVING PARTING INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."]

Peking, 1st August.

Viceroy Tuan Fang proposes to take his farewell instructions to-morow.

Later.

An Imperial edict has been issued conferring on Tuan Fang the rank of the Third Order of the First Class.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

TIEH LIANG'S RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.

H.E. Tieh Liang has resigned his position as president of the Ministry of War.

It is proposed by the Central Government to offer the post to H.E. Yam Cheung, Chinese Minister to Berlin.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

TELEGRAM FROM THE WAIWUPU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to H.E. Kao Erh Ch'ien, the Special Commissioner, that the Conference with the Portuguese Commissioner, on the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao should not be held in Hongkong and that it would be more appropriate to hold its sittings at Macao.

The Foreign Ministry further directs that, after the boundary question has been settled in Macao, Commissioner Kao might proceed to Hongkong and there discuss the commercial question.

[Whatever the latter question may relate to the foregoing telegram is not sufficiently explicit.—Ed., *H.K.T.*]

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

OFFICIAL CONTROL UNDESIRABLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.

The concessionaries of the Canton-Macao Railway have telegraphed to the Ministry of Posts and Communications representing that they would not recognise the appointment of any official superintendent-general of the railway.

TANG SHAO-YI.

THE REGENT'S OBSERVATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.

The Prince Regent has informed the Grand Council that, although Tang Shao-yi was instructed to inquire into the question of finance (in his recent tour abroad), no memorandum on the subject has yet been submitted by him.

WANG TA-HSIEH.

MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.

It is proposed by the Grand Council to appoint Wang Ta-Hsieh Minister to Sweden in order to allay the feelings of the Kiangsu and Chekiang people.

DOWAGER EMPRESS' FUNERAL.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.

The various Foreign Ministers in Peking have notified the Waiwupu that special representatives will be sent to China in the autumn to attend the funeral of the late Empress Grand Dowager.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

PRINCE REGENT'S CONCERN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.

The day before yesterday, the Prince Regent instructed Tsai Cheuk and Hsu Shi-chang to go and inquire after the health of Chang Chih-tung.

NEW CANTON VICEROY.

ARRIVAL DELAYED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shantung, 3rd August.

Owing to indisposition H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, Viceroy-designate of Canton, has postponed his departure for one week.

His Excellency will proceed to Nanking first to hold a conference with Viceroy Chang Jen-chun before starting for Canton.

VICEROY CHANG-JEN CHUN.

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 3rd August.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun arrived by the C.M.S.N.Co.'s s.s. *Han Ming*.

The official landing took place at noon to-day.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.

The Board of Education has issued instructions to all the Viceroys and Governors to select students for education in the United States of America.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

HEALTH NOT IMPROVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.

Chang Chih-tung's condition is becoming critical.

He is suffering from hæmorrhage with intermitent fever and cold.

CHIENTAO DISPUTE.

CONCILIATION SUGGESTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.

The Japanese Minister called at the office of the Waiwupu and suggested that each country should yield a little in its respective attitude, so that negotiations regarding the Chientao Island dispute may be concluded at an early date.

FRENCH MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

APPOINTMENT OF CHINESE ATTACHE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.

The Ministry of War has deputed Lau Yiang-yuen to proceed to France to attend the military manœuvres.

TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.

Yesterday an Imperial decree was issued appointing Hsu Hsih-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, as superintendent-general of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway with Shun Wan-pui as assistant superintendent.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TO BE ENFORCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.

The Board of Education has decided to enforce compulsory education as soon as the Census is taken.

GAMBLING IN CANTON.

REVENUE HOW REPLACED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.

The Ministry of Finance has asked for the views of the Viceroy of Canton as to what revenues may be raised to replace that lost by the abolition of the gambling farms.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

NEW VICEROY TO REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.

A telegram has been despatched to H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, Viceroy-designate of Canton, by the Grand Council directing him to use his best endeavours to protect the interest of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., to raise large funds, and to submit a detailed report on the working of the Company.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

ASSUMES DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."]

Peking, 4th August.

Viceroy Tuan Fang has decided to proceed to his new post to-day.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT THE HAGUE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.

The British and American Ministers have notified that the next Opium Conference is to be held at The Hague.

TIBET.

REFORMS PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.

Lun-yu and Wen Tsung-yao, High Commissioners of Tibet, submitted a memorial some time ago urging that early steps be taken to convert Tibet into a Province and that men well versed in educational matters among the people.

GRAND COUNCIL.

INCREASE OF COUNSELLORS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.

The Grand Concillors are awaiting the return of Na Tung to the Grand Council in order to confer with him as to the advisability of increasing the number of Grand Councillors.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

REDEMPTION CONTEMPLATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to redeem the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The Ministry has already provided funds for the purpose.

FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

LARGE MORTALITY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Kirin, 4th August.

There has been a heavy flood and the whole city is under water.

Over a thousand persons have been drowned.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

DEPARTURE FOR NANKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 5th August.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun will leave for Nanking by train to-morrow (the 6th inst.).

HEUNG-CHOW.

A FREE PORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.

H.E. Ko Yu-hin has telegraphed to the Waiwupu urging that Heungchow, near Macao, be declared a free port.

The Waiwupu has not yet replied to the representation.

It will be remembered that as a result of the Macao Boundary Incident the people of Kwangtung had decided to open a Chinese port at Heung-chow, near Macao. The British Consul at Canton has just written to the Viceroy inquiring whether steamers will be allowed to go there from Hongkong and Macao and asking for a copy of the regulations of the port. The Viceroy has replied that no regulations have as yet been drawn up and that he will not be able to say whether steamers will be allowed to ply between there and Hongkong or Macao until the regulations have been settled and the directions of the Wai-wu-pu are known.—*Shanghai Times.*

THE LOK-TUNG RAILWAY.

RUSSIAN OFFER DECLINED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."]

Peking, 5th August.

The Russian Minister called at the office of the Waiwupu and insisted on China obtaining a loan from Russia for the construction of the Lok-tung Railway.

The Waiwupu has declined to accept the offer with thanks.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO KONGMOON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.

The directors of the Sunning Railway have wired to the Ministry of Posts and Communications for permission to extend the line to Kongmoon.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has acceded to the request.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

DATE OF EXAMINATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.

The Waiwupu and the Board of Education have fixed the 20th day of the 7th moon for holding an examination of students to be sent to the United States of America.

Students must be of 15 to 20 years of age and must pass an examination both in the Chinese and English languages before they will be qualified for selection.

VICEROY SIK LIANG.

DESIRES TRANSFER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."]

Peking, 5th August.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has sent in a memorial urging that he be allowed to exchange posts with Chiu Yee-shun, Viceroy of Szechuan.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.

Viceroy Tuan Fang is to leave Peking to-day for his new post.

His Excellency is to take over the seals of the new Viceroyalty on the 7th inst.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:—

31st July, 11.10 a.m.

31st July, 10.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Naha moving N.E.

[illegible] 5th August, 11.15 a.m. S.E. of Naha [illegible] a.m. Cyclone or typhoon [illegible]

6th August, 12.35 p.m.

6th August, 11.50 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over or near Naha inclining Northward.

AUDITING OF JAPANESE ACCOUNTS.

INNOVATION BY KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING CO.

Much has been said of late in Japan regarding the auditing of accounts of Japanese companies. In view of the irregularities that have been exposed in the accounts of certain companies the suggestion has been made that company accounts should be audited by expert outside authorities. In this connection we note that the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, which is always eager to adopt the most up-to-date methods for the improvement of its business, has taken the initiative by securing the services of Mr. G. M. Spence, of Messrs. E. H. Hunter & Co., of Kobe, who is a member of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors, to examine their accounts for the last half-year. Mr. Spence's report has been communicated to the company's friends and creditors abroad and bankers in Japan.

The *Kobe Yushin Nippo* makes the following remarks, which we reproduce without being able to verify their accuracy:—

"This is the first time that Mr. Spence has examined the accounts of a Japanese company, and not being well informed of the differences between the commercial customs of Japan and England, he contested a number of points. On hearing the explanation of the board of directors, however, Mr. Spence passed the accounts as correct in the main.

"The first point which he raised was against the inclusion of the unpaid amount of capital in the assets. He admitted that in certain cases, it might be included as an asset, and that the shareholders could be called upon to pay; but if the company was involved in a difficult position, the shareholders might not be in a position to respond to the call for payment, as in the case of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company. Thus unpaid capital could not be regarded as a secure asset. The board of directors explained that the Japanese Commercial Code required unpaid capital to be included in the assets and Mr. Spence was satisfied with the explanation.

"The second point of protest related to the reserve fund. Mr. Spence pointed out that in England a distinction was made between the 'reserve' and the 'reserve fund.' The 'simple reserve' could be invested in real property, but the reserve fund must be held either in Government bonds, in cash, or in bank deposits.

"The third point of protest was the valuation of the assets. In assessing the value of the property Mr. Spence took the opinion of experts in each class of property, and obtained their views as to values. In the case of negotiable stocks and raw cotton in stock, he compared the assessed value in the books with the current market value, and reducing to that figure assessments above this figure.

"The fourth point was as to the profit and loss account. Mr. Spence said that the account was too detailed. The details of the profit and loss constituted a business secret, and such particulars need not be set forth so minutely. In foreign countries they would be comprised in a few items. If such details were published too minutely, they were liable to expose the secrets of the business. The board of directors, however, did not accept Mr Spence's advice on this point, fearing that the change would excite suspicion among the shareholders.

"As the result of Mr. Spence's services, the accuracy of the accounts of the company has been certified."—*Japan Chronicle.*

"Fatshan" Incident.

RENEWED AGITATION IN CANTON.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE'S ACTION APPRECIATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th August.

In its issue of to-day's date the *Canton Daily News*, the official publication of the Seventy-two Guilds, gives publicity to a circular issued by the Self-Government Society calling a meeting in connection with the *Fatshan* incident, of which the following is a free translation:—

With reference to the *Fatshan* case, in which a Chinese passenger, Ho Yu Ting, was done to death by a Portuguese watchman on board the s.s. *Fatshan*, many a person witnessed the assault, and Messrs. Fung, Tam, Yeung and Cheung appeared as witnesses in the Court of Inquiry held at the beginning of this year. The Portuguese Consul has, up to the present, not yet taken up the case with a view to disposing it in a just and satisfactory manner. On the other hand, he has accused the witnesses on several false allegations. The ex-Viceroy, H. E. Chang Jen Chun, and this Society have on several occasions communicated with the Portuguese Consul on the subject urging the settlement of the case at an early date; but he has never acknowledged those communications. His action has greatly incensed the people in Canton and others residing abroad. Recently, letters have been received from the Chinese merchants in Manila and other places stating that "as a compensation to the family of the deceased, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have promised to pay a sum of $3,200; also the compradore of the steamer *Fatshan* promised to pay $2,000, and furthermore to discharge the alleged murderer and accord better treatment to Chinese passengers in the future. From the fact of their offers, the British firm of Butterfield and Swire seemed to have maintained their usual friendly relations with the Chinese; and it is now suggested that the family of the deceased should be asked to accept the compensation as offered in order to settle the case and smooth over the differences with the British firm aforesaid. As regards the false allegations brought forward by the Portuguese Consul against the witnesses, joint action should be taken to deal with him.

From all that is learnt from the Chinese merchants in Manila and elsewhere, it is considered that the British firm of Butterfield & Swire appears to have shown a friendly attitude towards the Chinese; but a public meeting is still necessary in order to discuss the advisability of accepting their offer and to adopt the best measures against the Portuguese Consul in order that the grievances may be redressed. People of all classes are now, therefore, invited to attend a meeting on the 5th instant at 2 p.m.

HOTEL ROBBED.

The manager of the Belle View Hotel, which is situate on the Shau-ki-wan Road, reported to the police yesterday that he lost $200 in cash. It is supposed that some person, having duplicate keys of the safe, entered the hotel during Wednesday night, and got away with the money.

CHINA'S NAVAL PLANS.

THE WHAMPOA DOCKYARD.

According to Peking dispatches, the plans recommended by Prince Su and the other Commissioners appointed to consider the formation of a nucleus navy, may be ranged under five main headings: unity of command over ships, reform in naval education, encouragement of ship-building and arms manufacture, improvement of communications and coast defences.

It is suggested that all existing men-of-war and gun-boats should be re-distributed in four divisions, cruising, training, coast and river defences. To these must be added torpedo boats. The school in the Whampoa Dockyard in Canton should be converted into a marine engineering college and the naval college in Chefoo should be made an imperial navigation college with an increase in the number of students. The school in the Foochow dockyard should also be converted into a shipbuilding college and 200 students should be added.

It is advocated that a naval academy be established in Peking in which the former and present naval officers may be assembled and taught the science of higher naval warfare. A torpedo school, gunnery school and marine training depôt should be organized at Hsiangshan, Chekiang.

The workings of the dockyards in Kiangnan, Foochow, Kuangtung and Taku should all be improved. Following the plans adopted by Japan and Italy to encourage their navies, steps should be taken in conjunction with the Yuch'uanpu to reward Chinese and foreign shipbuilders and also to extend navigation.

Finally, it is suggested that Hsiangshan should be made a naval base and that wireless telegraphy should be installed to connect forts along the coast line as is being done in England.

Prince Tsai Hsün and Admiral Sah, Naval Commissioners, have decided on the following steps which they have communicated to the different provincial governments. (1) To ascertain the number of existing men-of-war and vessels; (2) to raise the necessary funds; (3) to foster naval education (4) to inspect naval bases.

Admiral Sah will shortly arrive in Shanghai to confer with Viceroy Chang Jên-chün and Yuan Shu-hsün before visiting the Kwangtung, Fukien and Chekiang waters to study the situation. With regard to naval education, the Commissioners have decided to convert the torpedo school in Kwangtung and the naval school in Fukien, Nanking and Tientsin into Naval Colleges. The curriculum in these will be enhanced by a large addition of subjects, and the number of students will also be correspondingly increased.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE OSAKA FIRE.

APPALLING LOSSES.

Tokio, Aug. 2.

The fire in Osaka occurred in the northern part of the city. It originated at 3.30 a.m. yesterday and was still burning at 4 a.m. to-day, when the water supply was exhausted and the men engaged in combating the flames were thoroughly fatigued. All the Osaka troops assisted. Over twenty thousand houses were destroyed, including many important Government and commercial buildings and the offices of the newspaper *Osaka Nippon*.

The damage is estimated at Y50,000,000.

Later.

The telegraph service has been temporarily interrupted by the fire at Osaka. Actual figures are not yet available but it is estimated that the casualties amount to a few hundreds. The damage is now said to be over Y. 70,000,000, while the insurance covering the burnt area is only Y. 5,000,000.

The cause of the fire has been traced to the upsetting of a lamp.—*N. C. D. News.*

Adulterated Brandy.

CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST EXAMINED.

31st ulto.

Interesting side-lights were thrown on the practice of serving intoxicating liquors by licensed hotels in the Colony before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this afternoon, when charges of the alleged adulterating of brandy were brought against:—Mrs. Sophia Meyer, of the Colonial Hotel, Tai Sing, compradore, Queen's Road Central, and Cheong Chung, compradore, Arsenal Street.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted. Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's Office) appeared for Mrs. Meyer, while Mr. John Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) represented the two Chinese defendants.

The facts of the case as outlined by Mr. Bowley were to the effect that on the 7th inst. Inspector Gourlay (Inspector of Weights and Measures) went to each of the defendants and purchased a bottle of brandy. In each case the Inspector selected a particular brand. At the Colonial Hotel, the bottle had a beautiful label and the contents were described as "Very old brandy." The capsule had also the words "Very old brandy." The price of the bottle was $1. At Tai Sing's, the brandy was described as "Extra superior old brand" and cost 50 cents. At Cheong Chung's, the brandy was described as "Fine old Cognac." The bottle had three stars and the label was surrounded by an elaborate representation of vine. The price of the bottle was 50 cents. In each case, the Inspector kept a portion of the brandy at the shops, took one to the Government Analyst and retained the remaining portion for himself. Prosecutor stated that brandy is a spirit distilled from grape and went on to describe the ingredients which constituted brandy. It was not suggested by the prosecution that anything was injurious to the health in any of the brandies. The examinations by the Government Analyst showed that the bottle sold by Mrs. Meyer contained at least 73% of spirit which was not juice of grape, that of Cheong Chung 49%, and Tai Sing 84%. The Analyst in each case gave the percentage of solid matter. He also gave the percentage of free acid. All the bottles had large quantities of alcohol added to the brandy, which made them cheaper than brandy.

Inspector Gourlay said that on the 7th inst., at 10.30, he went into the Colonial Hotel and purchased a bottle of brandy from the bar-boy in the presence of Mrs. Meyer. He told Mrs. Meyer he intended to have the contents analysed. He divided the brandy into three parts, left one portion at the hotel, took another to the Government Analyst and kept the rest himself. At 4.30 in the afternoon, he went to Tai Sing's and purchased a bottle of brandy for which he paid 50 cents. He took the same precautions there as he had done at the Colonial Hotel. At Cheong Chung's, he paid 65 cents. Here again he took similar precautions as at his two previous visits.

Mr. Hastings—When you went to Tai Sing, you were shown several samples?—Yes.

You were shown Hennessey?—Yes.

Were you told the price?—No.

Were you shown Martell?—Yes.

Sabey?—No.

Murchison?—Yes, but I don't know the name.

You asked for the cheapest of the lot?—No.

Why did you ask for that particular bottle?—Because I had never seen the label before.

Did you expect to obtain pure brandy solely [illegible]

Mr. Dixon—Did Mr. Meyer tell you where she got the brandy from?—From Rerbeck.

Mr. Hastings—Did Cheong Chung show you any other brand?—No.

Did you ask his consent to divide the brandy?—No.

Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, at this stage went into the box and was examined at great length by Mr. Hastings on the question of the composition of brandy. During the progress of his examination, Mr. Browne said that brandy cannot be regarded as genuine unless it contains 80 parts of ether.

After further questions, the case was adjourned.

AN EARLY CAPTURE.

CANINE FRIEND GREETS MIDNIGHT THIEF.

A certain locality in the Colony was aroused from peaceful slumber during the small hours of this morning by a series of yells which broke upon the ear with a violence which must have caused the soundest sleeper to jump out of bed with a queer feeling that somebody was being flayed alive. In the space of a few moments, all the windows of the neighbouring houses, usually deserted at this unearthly hour of the morning, were literally alive with curious inmates, who were anxious to ascertain if the Millennium had come. The most sanguine among them, however, were disappointed in their desire to see something extraordinary when they discovered the real cause of all the hulla-baloo. A Chinese woman, who, it appears, was bent on a thieving expedition, but unfortunately had come in contact with the law in the person of a *lukong*, was the central figure. The *lukong*, being a zealous officer, handled the woman none too gently, hence the shrieks which emanated from her powerful lungs. To make matters worse, a watch-dog, not appreciating the woman's hardly melodious voice, joined in the pandemonium and vigorously sustained a series of deep-chested barks which tended to enhance the discordant notes of the woman. The disturbed tranquillity of the neighbourhood was gradually restored after the disappearance of the woman and her escort from the scene, not, however, before the exasperated inmates who were so rudely disturbed from their sleep had been treated to an impromptu concert which, however, did not meet with the general idea of harmony.

A HOTEL-KEEPER'S CLAIM.

REQUEST OF GUESTS IN THE MATTER.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, O. E. Owen, proprietor of Grand Carlton Hotel, brought action against C. E. Shields to recover the sum of $60, alleged to be due for board and lodging.

Mr. F. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

His Honour asked when the case was called whether a settlement had been arrived at.

Mr. Hett said matters were at a deadlock, as, so he was informed, friends of the defendant residing in the same hotel, had intimated that if the case was not dropped they would leave the hotel. He understood that the case had been settled a few days ago.

After much discussion as to fixing a day for the hearing, and as to costs, his Honour adjourned the case for a week.

Hongkong University.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS PROMISED.

INTERESTING PAPERS.

We have received for publication the following further papers in connection with the Hongkong University scheme:—

The committee referred to in the memorandum entitled Hongkong University dated January, 1909, was appointed in that month and consists of the following gentlemen:—

Chairman.—The Governor. Members.—The Bishop of Victoria, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Registrar General, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Mr. Mody, the Director of Education, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Lau Chü Pak, and Mr. Clementi.

The Chinese members submitted the names of about 100 leading Chinese gentlemen (since increased by the addition of some others) to act as a sub-committee for the purpose of raising funds under the chairmanship of Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G. This sub-committee has since held weekly meetings, and submitted various proposals which have been considered by the committee. They also made a very careful translation of the Governor's appeal into Chinese and printed 10,000 copies at their own expense for circulation. They formed corresponding committees for raising funds outside the Colony.

1st Meeting.—February 15th.

The committee met for the first time on February 15th when a large number of the Chinese sub-committee were present, and the Governor addressed them. There was no other business done.

2nd Meeting.—March 5th.

The committee discussed certain points brought forward by the sub-committee. A statement was made with the approval of the committee regarding the Chinese representation on the Governing Body: this has since been rescinded and replaced by Resolution of 18th June, 1909. (See resolution No. 6.)

It was resolved that the fees charged to students should not exceed $300 per annum—maintenance being about the same.

It was guaranteed that, if the scheme did not fructify, subscriptions should be returned. A statement was made to the effect that the standard of degrees would be equal to that of an English University.

3rd Meeting.—March 6th.

A resolution was passed granting to subscribers of $500 and upwards certain privileges in proportion to the magnitude of the subscription, with a view to holding out inducements for subscribers. (See resolution No. 9.)

4th Meeting.—April 21st.

The chairman stated that:—"Any decision taken or views recorded by the committee are subject to revision either by the committee itself, in the light of further information, or later by the Legislative Council when the Ordinance setting up the University is introduced, or by the Governing Bodies when appointed."

A resolution was passed, approving of the establishment of hostels under regulations prescribed by the Court. (See resolution No. 10.)

The report of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Irving, Pollock and Clementi, on the subject of the constitution of the University, was presented, and discussion deferred until later.

5th Meeting.—June 18th.

Governor contrasted the Hongkong University scheme with that of the China Emergency Committee, were laid before the committee for private circulation. Also copy of a letter addressed to Home Universities inquiring under what conditions they would confer degrees. The statement regarding Chinese representation on the Governing Body of the University made at the second meeting was replaced by a resolution dealing with the constitution of the University. (See resolution No. 6.)

The other resolutions dealing with the questions of the entrance examination, nominations on death of donors, and the institution of an Arts Degree were debated and deferred for further consideration.

A sub-committee consisting of Mr. Brewin (Chairman), Mr. Little (for the Director of Public Works), and Dr. Ho Kai was appointed with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider and report to the committee on the site proposed, whether it is the best for the purpose in view, and if so how it can best be adapted to the purpose. And further to examine the plans for the buildings, and to submit recommendations as to any alterations in design, &c."

The chairman read a despatch from the Secretary of State "gladly approving" the free gift of the site proposed for the University, and expressing cordial approval of the scheme. He considered that the Colony was under a debt to Mr. Mody for his generous offer. (Annexe 1.)

A letter was also read from the secretary of the China Association informing the Governor of the action being taken by that body to raise subscriptions by advertising the scheme in the leading London and Provincial papers, and by sending a reprint of the Governor's memorandum to the more important Chambers of Commerce and to all members of the Association resident in England.—(Annexe 2.)

His Excellency also read a private letter to himself from Mr. Scott (annexe 3) confirming the telegram in which the following donations had been announced:—

J. Swire & Sons,	£30,000
Talkoo Sugar Refinery Co., Ld.,	5,000
Ocean Steamship Co.,	5,000

Two letters from the Viceroy of Canton dated 1st March and 9th June, 1909, were read (annexes 4, 5 and 6), the former containing a copy of the manifesto he had issued pointing out the great benefit the University would be to South China and the latter intimating that he had collected $200,000 towards the Endowment Fund.

The chairman informed the committee that Mr. Mody had consented to keep his offer open till the end of the year. This he had done some time ago but had desired that the fact should not be known in order to stimulate subscribers.

Replies to the Governor's letters have also been received from His Excellency the Governor of Macao (7th April, 1909) promising every assistance in his power, and from His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements (24th February, 1909) warmly approving the scheme and offering any assistance. In consequence of trade depression it was now, he said, a bad time for an appeal, but later on the Chinese in the Straits hope to give effectual assistance. His Excellency the Viceroy of India regretted the inability of the Indian Government to contribute. The chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, warmly approved the scheme and said he would reply later regarding contributions (9th February, 1909).

6th Meeting—July 7th.

The discussion (begun at the last meeting) as to whether the subjects to be included in the Arts Course should be in any way indicated in the resolution was continued, and it was decided that with the exception of a statement that facilities would be afforded to Chinese to learn the language and literature of China, no attempt should at the present time be made to define the scope of an Arts Degree. Dr. Ho Kai observed that if hereafter any body of persons interested in any branch of learning whatsoever, should desire to establish a Chair for the teaching of that subject, he imagined that the University would be glad to accept the funds and to establish the Chair, but he thought it would be premature and likely to lead to misconception if such special branches of an Arts Course were specified now.

The chairman said he thought it was of importance to emphasise the fact, that in a University there was no compulsion whatever for a student to take up any course which he did not desire to study. In an Arts Course there would doubtless be alternative subjects. This he imagined was not fully appreciated by Chinese subscribers outside the Colony. A resolution was then passed to the effect that the third chair to be established should be an Arts Course (see resolution No. 11). It was also decided to include in the resolutions a statement to the effect that a knowledge of the Chinese language should be accepted in lieu of certain subjects, for Chinese applicants in the entrance examination, subject of course to the final decision of the Court. See proviso to (b) of resolution No. 5.

In order that no misunderstanding should arise as to how the privilege of nomination should be exercised on the death of a donor entitled to nominate one or more free students under the resolution of March 6th, words were added to that resolution. (See last part of resolution No. 9.)

The chairman stated that with the consent of the Court of the Medical College Mr. Ng Li Hing proposed to transfer the sum of $50,000, which he had promised to that institution, to the Endowment Fund of the University, on condition that a scholarship for proficiency in anatomy of the value of $120 per annum was established and called after his name in addition to the privileges accruing under the resolution of March 6th. The proposal was accepted.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., chairman of the Chinese sub-committee for collecting subscriptions, stated that the local subscription list had reached the sum of $162,235. He had received a letter from His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister in Washington, warmly supporting the scheme and saying that the Chinese in the United States would raise funds. He had also just received a sum of $1,450 as the first instalment of subscriptions from Newchwang, and had heard from Canton that the Chinese gentry and merchants had been invited by the high Provincial officials to a meeting to discuss means for raising subscriptions there.

The chairman stated that as many of the original resolutions were now out of date, and others had been amended, he proposed to draw up a revised set and circulate them to members for approval after which they would be printed with a further set of papers giving a precis of the meeting of the Committee, etc.

The proposal was approved and the revised set of resolutions contained in annexe 7 were circulated to and approved by the Committee, in substitution of all former resolutions.

Annexe 8 contains a copy of a letter from Sir Robert Hart from which it will be seen that he cordially approves the Hongkong University and considers it more "practically promising" than the other schemes put forward—*viz.*, the "Emergency" or Lord Wm. Cecil's. He describes it as excellent and deserving of the fullest support.

Annexe 9 contains a reply from the London University relative to the examination for degrees which is very satisfactory so far as it has London University will find no difficulty in supplying examiners to conduct the final examinations, and guarantee that the standard is up to that of the London degrees, provided that University incurs no pecuniary liability. Our Committee is greatly indebted to the kind assistance of the principal, Dr. H. A. Miers, M. A., D. Sc., F.R.S., who has assured me of his services to assist in any way that lies in his power.

The subscriptions or promises towards the Endowment Fund are as follows at this date including a subscription (just announced) of Tls. 10,000 by the Chinese Government:—

By Chinese residents of Hongkong	$174,295	$224,295
" Ng Li Hing transferred from Medical College	50,000	
" Chinese residents in Saigon		39,000
" " " Newchwang		1,450
Guaranteed by Mr. Cheung Pat Sze from Weichow, etc.		190,000
Contributed by the Chinese Government through H.M.'s Minister at Peking Tls. 10,000		14,000
Contributed by His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton		200,000
By Messrs. J. Swire and Sons £30,000; Talkoo Sugar Refining Co., £5,000; Ocean Steamship Company £5,000; at 1/9½ (rate of exchange at date of gift)		450,440
" Mrs. Stokes		560
		$1,029,745

F. D. LUGARD,
Governor and Chairman of Committee.

July 23rd, 1909.

ANNEXE 1.

[*Letter from Secretary of State for the Colonies.*]

Downing Street, 27th April, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 12 of the 12th of January, reporting the initiation and progress of the scheme for the establishment of a University in Hongkong.

2. I have read with great interest your despatch and its enclosures, and I feel that the Colony is deeply indebted to Mr. H. N. Mody for his generous offer to provide the sum necessary for the University buildings if funds are forthcoming for an adequate endowment. I appreciate also the care which you have yourself given not only to the consideration of the principle of the scheme but to the elaboration of its details.

3. I gladly approve your proposal that the *Government of Hongkong should* provide the land for the new University, and I agree that the site which you describe should be utilized for the purpose.

4. I hope that the community of Hongkong will freely respond to the appeal for funds, that the Chinese will show their sense of the advantages which the new University will give them by contributing liberally to its endowment, and that the scheme will be carried to completion as it has been begun by the aid of private munificence and public spirit.

5. You suggest in the closing paragraph of your despatch that His Majesty's Government should assist in providing the necessary funds for the University, but in view of the heavy calls upon the Imperial Exchequer I fear that I could not with any prospect of success invite the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to ask Parliament for a contribution.—I have, &c.,

CREWE.

Governor
Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
&c., &c., &c.

ANNEXE 2.

[*Letter from Secretary, China Association.*]

China Association,
159, Cannon Street,
London, E.C., 14th May, 1909.

Sir,—In further pursuance of my letter to you of the 12th March with reference to the project for the establishment of a University at Hongkong, I now have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of my Committee held here last week Mr. J. H. Scott, our president, spoke enthusiastically of the scheme. He gave the committee the benefit of the knowledge he gained during his recent trip to the Far East, and pointed out that not only would a University practically at the doors of China be a great advance to Chinese desiring a Western education but a valuable asset for the future of the Colony itself.

After discussion as to the best means to reach the public here it was decided to insert an advertisement in the leading London and Provincial newspapers directing attention to the scheme, and inviting subscriptions towards the fund for endowment. I have the honour to enclose copy of this advertisement taken from the *Times* of to-day. [Not printed.]

It was also decided to reprint your memorandum on the subject in the form of a pamphlet for distribution, and for the further information of those who might apply for it.

In addition, letters enclosing the advertisement and pamphlet have been sent to the more important Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, asking their assistance by making the project known to their members. A similar course has also been adopted with regard to the leading newspapers, and a letter has also been addressed to members of the Association, resident in this country.

At the committee meeting it was announced that sums totalling £35,000 had already been contributed by certain members of the Association and their friends. To-day it is my pleasure to add that a further £5,000 has been promised, bringing the total to £40,000.—I have, &c.,

H. C. WILCOX,
Acting Secretary.

His Excellency,
Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Government House, Hongkong.

ANNEXE 3.

[*Letter from J. H. Scott, Esq. (J. Swire & Sons).*]

8, Billiter Square,
London, E.C., 21st May, 1909.

Dear Sir Frederick,—It afforded me great satisfaction to telegraph Mr. Law, who would inform you, that the following donations have been promised to me for the Endowment Fund of the Hongkong University:—

John Swire & Sons,	£30,000
Talkoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	5,000
Ocean Steamship Co.,	5,000

conditionally on the further amount required to make up the sum of £110,000 stipulated for by Mr. Mody being obtained from others before the 31st December, 1909. When the buildings approach completion and the time arrives for disbursing monies to the University, our firm's donation will be made in 5 per cent. mortgage debenture bonds. The Trust Deed will, of course, be drawn so as to enable the trustees to hold such bonds, which are not trustee securities

I was glad to learn from your letter to the China Association dated 14th April that local Chinese had already subscribed over $100,000, and that you expected a further large sum would be received from the Chinese in Hongkong and other quarters.

It is to be hoped that the [illegible] public will draw out a considerable [illegible] number of donations and that direct applications made in good quarters will also bear fruit.

There can be no doubt about the merits of your scheme which strongly appeals to my partners and myself, and to which we contribute as above, believing that a University in Hongkong will be for the advantage of the Colony and our Empire.—I am, &c.,

J. H. SCOTT.

His Excellency,
Sir F. D. LUGARD, K.C.M.G.,
Government House, Hongkong.

ANNEXE 4.

[*Letter from H.E. the Viceroy of Canton.*]

Translation.

Lately H. B. M.'s Consul-General at Canton has personally handed to me Your Excellency's letter with a copy of the specification and the rules of the proposed University. I have read them and am deeply impressed with respect for your efforts. People in this world are growing more and more every day, and those who are responsible for the welfare of the public must hold it as a matter of first importance to enlighten their intellect and to develop their means of living. Your Excellency's view of the proposed University is that applied science is most important and that medical science should, in the interests of public health, also receive immediate attention; and that with the gradual development of the scheme, law, Chinese literature and ethics would be included. In the introduction it is declared that there shall be no regard for difference of race and of creed, which shows that the University is to be for the general benefit of all.

If this scheme is successful, Chinese and European students will greatly benefit and the standard of education will also be promoted. The relation of the two countries will become more close, and better understanding will exist between the two Governments. Your Excellency's good ideas will receive my hearty support. I shall find means to raise money in aid of the University funds as requested by Your Excellency. If any substantial amount is obtained, it will be transmitted to you. I shall be glad to have several copies of the printed specification of the University for distribution, and for raising subscriptions.—I have, &c.,

(Viceroy's card enclosed.)

ANNEXE 5.

[*Translation.*]

A despatch from the Viceroy of Canton to the chief officials of the various Government Bureaux under his Jurisdiction requesting them to meet and discuss means to raise subscriptions in aid of the Hongkong University Endowment Fund.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acquaint you that sometime ago I received a letter from the Governor of Hongkong Sir Frederick Lugard informing me of a proposal to establish a University in Hongkong which, when founded, would devote special attention to professional and technical training, and would provide special facilities for students from the interior of China. But as the initial cost and subsequent expenditure would be considerable he asked for my assistance and co-operation in raising the necessary funds. He also forwarded me a memorandum on the proposed scheme and other papers.

I have also received a joint communication from certain Hongkong Chinese merchants, Ho Kai, Wei Yuk and others couched in earnest terms praying for my support.

I have perused more than once all the documents which I have received from Hongkong relating to the proposed scheme. The project appears to have for its principal object the complete training of persons of ability who will be of real use to us in our industrial and commercial enterprises.

The teaching of applied science, including civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and surveying, meets the present and most urgent need of our country, and the institution of a faculty of medicine is most important as it works for the improvement of sanitation and the preservation of health.

In the Arts Course of the proposed University the literature of our country will not be neglected. The standard of its entrance and of its degrees and the quality of its training will differ in no respect from those of the British Universities. The scheme seems indeed to be excellently planned.

Moreover, I am pleased with the several advantages which in my humble opinion, such a scheme offers.

Firstly.—Up to the present time our country has not a properly organised institution to impart a professional and technical training to our people, though the establishment of such an institution has long become an urgent necessity. The minds of most young men from noble or wealthy families are bent on official ranks and adverse to laborious studies, so that they all turn their attention to the study of politics. Whereas ambitious youths of the poorer classes though willing to go through a course of professional and technical training, are in want of means and a suitable place for their training. Once the Hongkong University is established, the cost being moderate and the locality close at hand, it is possible for every Chinese youth to join it.

Secondly.—Since in China itself there is no such properly organised institution for professional and technical training we are compelled to send our students thousands of miles away from their native land to Europe or America where official supervision is rendered ineffectual and parental control nugatory. Besides in youth the character is not yet properly formed, and some of the students may, through idleness or through indulgence to excess in amusements become lazy in their work, others from want of proper control and restraint drift into immoral and loose habits, and of late students residing abroad have caused us the greatest anxiety. On the other hand, Hongkong is so close to us that our young men who went there to study would be almost within sight and hearing of their superiors, parents and elders.

Thirdly.—In our country we have at present no specialists who have a profound knowledge of technical and scientific subjects, and whatever professors we may require have had to be engaged from abroad, and that merely on their reputation and without actual knowledge of their true qualities. As a rule scholars who have a good character and great learning are disinclined to accept our invitation and come to a distant land like China where the mode of living differs so much from that observed in the West. But in the Hongkong University the professors are to be engaged by the British themselves who have better and easier means of inquiry and of distinguishing between the properly qualified and the incompetent. They are sure not to permit a responsible position to be occupied by an inferior man and thus to tarnish the fair name of their institution. Those professors who have already gained a reputation will be glad to join the staff, Hongkong being a British Colony and the social conditions there similar to those to which they have been accustomed. With a properly qualified staff of professors we may look forward with assurance to the successful training of the students.

Fourthly.—It costs many hundreds of dollars annually to maintain a student in Japan and Western country. In both cases there must be added the very considerable expense of travelling there and back. The expenditure has taxed the resources of the different provinces to their uttermost, and great anxiety is felt as to the future. However, if our students could be sent to Hongkong instead, a great part of this expenditure would be saved.

Having these four advantages it seems to me that the establishment of a University in Hongkong has a most important bearing upon the professional and technical training of the people of China. A Parsee gentleman, Mr. Mody, out of fellow-feeling for Asiatics has generously given a large donation for the erection of buildings of the University. His munificence deserves every respect and praise. Is it not then our duty, officials and merchants alike, to join our efforts to co-operate and assist? With regard to the best means of raising subscriptions in aid of the project I should like to know whether we should memorialize the throne first or begin at once to invite subscriptions from the gentry and merchants of the province. I hope you will meet and discuss the matter together and return me an early reply.

ANNEXE 6.

[*Viceroy Chang to HE The Governor of Hongkong.*]

Translation.

Canton, June 9th, 1909.

Sir,—The founding of a University at Hongkong is a project which it has been Your Excellency's earnest and benevolent purpose to set on foot, and I hear with the greatest pleasure of the enthusiasm in subscribing and favourable prospects of success. I have myself ordered funds to be raised to the amount of $200,000. This sum is now provided, and can either be forwarded at any time or drawn upon by letter as required; whichever Your Excellency finds convenient. Besides this I am endeavouring to find further funds for the purpose of placing them at Your Excellency's disposal to help towards the expenses of the University.

The degrees to be conferred by the University, however, are the subject of considerable public attention, and while I am informed that Your Excellency's Government proposes that it should be on a par with Birmingham University, I hope Your Excellency will be good enough to give me detailed information on what has been decided, in order that I may publish it for the satisfaction of students and subscribers.—I have, &c.

(CARD OF VICEROY.)

ANNEXE 7.

[*Resolutions.*]

1. That the generous offer of Mr. Mody to provide funds for the building of a University, and the site offered for the purpose by Government be accepted: and that the work be commenced as soon as an Endowment Fund yielding £6,000 per annum has been collected and the designs have been approved by the committee and Mr. Mody.

2. That the custody of all University funds shall be in the hands of the Treasurer appointed by the committee, who, subject to the approval of the Committee, shall invest them in suitable securities.

3. That on the completion of the buildings the Government shall be moved to introduce an Ordinance in the Legislature of the Colony for the incorporation of the University of Hongkong.

4. That thereafter the Hongkong College of Medicine and the Technical Institute shall forthwith be incorporated in the University and their endowments transferred to it.

5. That when the University is incorporated by Ordinance, the following shall be admitted as under-graduates:—

(*a.*) All who are at that date students of the College of Medicine, who shall enter with the seniority as to curriculum which they had attained in the College, with a minimum course of two years at the University.

(*b.*) Such additional candidates as many have passed the Senior Oxford Local Examination, or other prescribed test, and concerning whose moral character and eligibility the Court are satisfied, provided that in the case of Chinese students a knowledge of classical or modern Chinese will be accepted in place of certain specified subjects.

6. That the constitution of the University shall be such as may be prescribed by Ordinance, but in order that the scheme for which public subscriptions are being invited may be sufficiently understood by subscribers the following constitution, subject to future modification, recommends itself to the committee as the general principle on which the management and control of the University should be conducted:—

Visitor.—That if a Royal Personage will consent to so honour the University he may be appointed Visitor.

Patrons.—That the Governor of the Colony (or in his absence the Officer Administering the Government) be the patron. The Governor in virtue of his office can at all times exercise a power of veto if he should disapprove of any decision of the Court, on the grounds that the interests of the Colony would be injuriously affected or the proposal was *ultra vires* or unconstitutional or for other good cause, but the Court may if they so desire appeal to the Secretary of State against the veto of the Governor. Additional patrons may be appointed on the recommendation of the Court approved by the Governor.

Chancellor.—The Governor (and in his absence the Officer Administering the Government) shall be chancellor.

Governing Bodies.—The designation, powers and functions of the Governing Bodies, shall be as follows:—

The "Court" shall have supreme control over the University.

The "Council" shall perform all executive duties under authority of the Court.

The "Senate" shall under the authority of the Council arrange the course of study and matters of interior economy and discipline.

They shall be constituted respectively as follows:—

The Court under the presidency of the chancellor shall consist of about 24 members in addition to such life members as may be created by the operation of resolution 9 and of such other life members as may be nominated by a two-thirds majority of the Court and approved by the chancellor. Life members will be entitled to vote.

The 24 members may probably consist of the following:—

The vice-chancellor elected by the professors from among the professorial staff.

Six officers of the Government holding their seats *ex officio* (probably the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Registrar General, Director of Education, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Director of Public Works). The two Bishops and the unofficial members of both Councils, together with two additional English members and six Chinese (additional to the two members of Council) to be nominated by the chancellor. The last eight to hold office for three years, but to be eligible for nomination for a further period.

The Court will elect annually from its members a treasurer and honorary secretary, the place of the chancellor who will take [illegible]

The Council shall consist of about 17 or 18 members (including the pro and vice-chancellors) under the presidency of the chancellor namely:—

Four of the Government official members of the Court (probably the Registrar General, Director of Education, Director of Public Works, and Principal Civil Medical Officer).

Four English (other than the above) and four Chinese Members of the Court elected by the Court.

Four professors elected by the Senate.

The Senate shall consist of all the professors of the University under the presidency of the vice-Chancellor.

7. That the fees charged to students shall not exceed $300 per annum, the charges for maintenance being limited if possible to a like amount.

8. That if the scheme for a University should fail of realisation all subscriptions shall be returned to the donors.

9. That subscribers of $500 and upwards will have their names inscribed on a tablet in the wall of the Hall of the University in order according to the amount given. Subscribers of $10,000 to the Endowment Fund may have one scholar at a time at the University without payment of fees (or alternatively without payment for board) provided he is duly qualified by passing the entrance examination. The privilege lapses during any period that no such free scholar is at the University. For each additional $10,000 another scholar may be nominated on the same conditions up to a maximum of four: provided that the total number of scholars who are admitted without fees (or without payment for board) shall not at present exceed 50. A subscriber of $50,000 shall in addition to the above be entitled to have a framed portrait or a bust of himself in the Hall of the University of such dimensions and so placed as the committee may determine. A subscriber of $100,000 will in addition be made a life member of the Governing body. Any qualified donor who desires to exercise any or all of those privileges must do so at the time he gives his subscription.—Any provincial city, town or village in or out of China may exercise the like privileges so far as they are applicable, but the scholars can only be nominated by the properly accredited representatives of the subscribers.

On the death of a donor entitled to nominate one or more scholars under the above conditions, the right of nomination may be exercised by his legal heir or representative, provided that the name of such heir or representative shall be notified to the Court within a year of the death of the donor. Failing such notification the right of nomination shall lapse to the Court who may exercise it or not at their discretion.

10. That as at present advised the committee sees no objection to students of the University residing outside the precincts of the University in hostels established by religious bodies under supervision approved by the Court of the University, and subject to such regulations as the Court may prescribe. The committee is opposed to students of the University residing elsewhere than within the University or in an approved hostel.

11. That the first two faculties or chairs established at the University shall be for medicine and engineering, and that so soon as the funds of the University admit of the establishment of a chair or faculty preference shall be given to an Arts Course; and that in this course due provision shall be made to enable Chinese students to maintain and improve their knowledge of the Chinese language and of the literature of China.

12. That steps shall be taken forthwith to ascertain under what conditions any English University will be prepared to conduct the final examination of under-graduates of the Hongkong University, and to confer their degrees upon them for such period as the Court may desire to avail themselves of this method. And also that steps shall be taken to ascertain under what conditions His Majesty in Council may be approached when the time comes, with any prospect of success, with a petition for the grant of a Royal Charter.

13. That in passing the previous resolutions to give effect to the project of establishing a University in Hongkong the committee understands that the object of such a University will be to afford a higher education, more especially in subjects of practical utility, such as applied science, medicine, etc., on the lines of such universities as Leeds and Birmingham, and to confer degrees of a standard not inferior to those conferred by such universities in Great Britain; to develop and form the character of students no less than their intellectual faculties; to offer equal facilities for students of all races; to extend the knowledge of the English language in the Far East; and to promote a good understanding with the neighbouring Empire of China.

With regard to the above resolutions the following statement was made by the chairman, and recorded in the proceedings of the fourth meeting:—

"Any decision taken or views recorded by the committee are subject to revision" either by the committee itself, in the light of further information, or later by the Legislative Council when the Ordinance setting up the University is introduced, or by the Governing Bodies when appointed."

ANNEXE 8.

[*Letter from Sir Robert Hart.*]

38, Cadogan Place,
London, S.W., 28th June, 1909.

Dear Sir Frederick Lugard,—Your note of the 26th May *re* University schemes has come and I reply briefly.

(*a.*) The "Emergency Committee" did not propose to establish a University, but to collect £100,000 for the support of existing centres, Medical and literary.

(*b.*) Lord William Cecil and friends have been considering the advisability and possibility of creating a University: they asked my views and I said either assist existing schools to grow or go to China and sound for yourselves.

The Guildhall meeting had the first (*a*) in view and not the second (*b*).

(*c.*) Your Hongkong scheme is excellent and deserves the fullest support, and it promises much that will do real good. There is, however, room for the other proposals and the question is how to finance all three. The "Emergency" idea is not yet gathering much money: the other (*b*) proposal will not be usefully carried out unless Chinese official sympathy is secured: the (*c*) scheme (Hongkong seems to have official and private sympathy and almost certainly in the matter of funds, and I hope it will go into operation soon and successfully. My own sympathies are with all three, for I think each, if carried out, will certainly be useful in its time and place, but I regard the Hongkong scheme as the most practically promising, and applied science will suit the Chinese requirements of the day: at the same time, *character* is of the utmost importance, and I am glad to see that all three schemes give that idea such prominence.

In these matters I am rather a "figure-head" than a working man: my health having only been of a so-and-so kind since my return to England. [illegible] what I have said will suffice.—Yours sincerely,

ROBERT HART.

ANNEXE 9.

Letter from the Principal of the University of London.

South Kensington, S.W., June 17th, 1909.

Your Excellency,—In continuation of my letter of June 8th I have now the honour to inform you that at their meeting yesterday afternoon the Senate considered your letter to me of April 23rd with the enclosed memorandum, and after some discussion adopted a resolution in the following terms:—

"That the principal be requested to inform Sir Frederick Lugard that the Senate are anxious to assist him in the promotion of his scheme so far as may be found practicable, and specifically that they will be prepared to conduct final examinations for degrees to be conferred by the Hongkong University provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made; and that meanwhile they have referred the matter to a committee for consideration and report upon the practicability of the scheme and the details of the necessary procedure.

The committee to whom the matter has been referred are eminently qualified to consider the case in all its bearings, and your Excellency may rest assured that the proposals which you have sent me will receive the most sympathetic attention. Some time must necessarily elapse before any definite scheme can be formulated, but I understand that there is no immediate hurry; and meanwhile the work of the committee will be facilitated by the receipt of any further information which your Excellency may be able to send me in reply to my letter of June 8th.—I have, &c.,

HENRY A. MIERS,
Principal.

His Excellency,
Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
&c., &c., &c.

HIS Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin to be an official member of the Executive Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson.

MR. OTAGIRI, a director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, left Shanghai on the morning of the 13th ultimo for Dairen, whence he is to proceed to Peking. He is expected to return to Shanghai this month and to proceed to Europe direct from Shanghai.

IT is notified that Mr. A. E. Wright has been deputed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to act on behalf of the Building Authority in all cases referred to in Sections 205-207 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 in connection with dangerous buildings, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. L. Parkins or until further notice, with effect from the 24th ulto.

THE appointment of Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., to act as Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer, Registrar of Shipping, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Depôt, Collector of Light Dues and Superintendent of Imports and Exports, during the absence on leave of Com. B. R. H. Tayler, R.N., or until further notice, with effect from the 4th instant, is gazetted.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun.

A VISIT TO "MARBLE HALL."

SIR PAUL CHATER DUBBED "PORCELAIN KING."

A FELICITOUS APPELLATION.

3 st ultO.

To the numerous appellations which Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., has from time to time received, all adequately expressive of the originality and fertility of mind of one of Hongkong's most prosperous citizens, must be added the latest which the quick-witted and veteran ex-Viceroy of Canton has not been slow to coin as he moved out of the stately drawing-room of Sir Paul at "Marble Hall" this morning and requested Commissioner Mr. Harris to thank the "Chu-hi Tai Wang" for the hospitality which the Viceroy and his company had just enjoyed at the hands of their host. The translation of the soubriquet is "Porcelain King." Its appropriateness is at once apparent, and it must have suggested itself to the observant Chinese official after the pleasure of the inspection he and his staff enjoyed of the exquisite collection of old china treasured within the hospitable walls of Hongkong's most prominent citizen. As to the viceregal visit to Sir Paul's private residence to-day we will shortly present a full report of the historic call, meanwhile a slight digression will be permitted to preserve the connected chain of narrative of His Excellency's brief stay in Hongkong *en route* for the viceregal seat at Nanking.

After the reception at the Chinese Club last evening, the Viceroy and party moved to "Glenealy," the residence of H.E. Kao Erh Ch'ien, Special Macao Delimitation Commissioner, where His Excellency and suite spent the evening.

At an early hour to-day there were numerous callers at "Glenealy"—all Chinese gentlemen bent on paying their respects to the high official. Soon after ten o'clock Sir Frederick Lugard accompanied by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., and Capt. Simson, Private Secretary, called on H.E. Chang Jen-chun on a return visit. The Governor left after a few minutes' conversation with His Excellency.

MR. MODY'S ACQUAINTANCE FORMED

Impelled by common sympathies for the advancement of the University scheme, for which Sir Frederick Lugard has stood sponsor, Viceroy Chang, who takes a deep and abiding interest in the project, manifested a great desire to become personally acquainted with Mr. H. N. Mody, the gentleman by whose munificence the scheme has become practicable. As stated yesterday, Mr. Mody's health did not permit of his acceptance of Sir Frederick Lugard's invitation to meet the Viceroy at the official luncheon yesterday. Arrangement was accordingly made with Sir Paul Chater for the formal introduction to be made at his residence to-day. Shortly after eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Viceroy proceeded by chair to Conduit Road. Accompanying him was a large party of Chinese officials, including Admiral Li Chun, Prefect Hsueh Yung-nien, Viceroy's secretary, Commodore Lin, a member of Admiral Li's suite, Sub-Prefect Wong Ming, Viceroy's secretary, Expectant Magistrate Wen Shih-chen, Viceroy's secretary, Capt. Wu Kwong-tsung, Deputy Kwok Yik-ting, and several others. Mr. A. E. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, Kowloon, was also with the Viceroy, and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., was among the guests. Taotai Pun Pui-yu, an enthusiastic collector of old china, made his first visit to Sir Paul's yesterday; he is a leading and influential member of the gentry at Canton. He was an earlier visitor, having been fully an hour at "Marble Hall" before the arrival of the distinguished visitors. Mr. H. N. Mody had been asked by Sir Paul to assist him in the reception of the guests. Arriving at the western entrance from the main gateway, the Viceroy was welcomed by Sir Paul in person who invited His Excellency and his suite to the magnificently appointed drawing room—the principal of several in that princely mansion. After the formal presentation and when the visitors had been seated,

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Mr. H. N. Mody rose, and addressing His Excellency, said:—Your Excellency,—It was with great regret that I was unable to have the pleasure of meeting you yesterday at luncheon with His Excellency the Governor and it gives me all the more pleasure to meet you here to-day and to have this opportunity of expressing to you in person my sincere thanks for the great interest you have taken in my scheme for the establishment of a University here as well as for the munificent donation thereto, for which we have to thank you. I understand that there is, thanks to you, yet more to come from the Kwang Tung province, and I have no doubt that your interest in this undertaking will continue in your new sphere of influence and that you will endeavour to interest the residents of Nanking in the undertaking, and that your influence there will meet with an equal success to that in Canton is a foregone conclusion. I have no wish to take up any more of your valuable time here which is so limited and have now merely to wish you and your distinguished company a pleasant voyage and a long life. (Applause.)

The Viceroy, rising, bowed his acknowledgments.

The speech was interpreted to His Excellency by Mr. Harris.

After a brief pause, the Viceroy's Secretary rose and said:—Mr. Mody and Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency to thank you most cordially for your kind speech. His Excellency wishes me to say, in his behalf, that although he is now proceeding to Nanking, his heart is still here. Thank you very much for the kindness of your speech. (Applause.)

Light refreshments were then served.

We understand that, in spite of H.E. Chang's departure from Canton, His Excellency has taken adequate steps against interest in the Hongkong University waning in Canton. He has instructed Taotai Ching to pursue an enthusiastic canvas amongst the gentry and people in Canton for subscriptions. Viceroy Chang believes that, in the end, a further sum of about $350,000 may be forthcoming from Canton and neighbouring districts, inclusive, of course, of the $100,000 guaranteed to Sir Frederick Lugard by H. E. Cheung Pat-sze. It is hoped that sympathy from the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu-fun, may be enlisted for the scheme, the more so as a son and a daughter of H. E. Yuan have been educated in Europe. It is presumed, therefore, that in His Excellency will be found an enthusiastic advocate of Western learning.

A PRICELESS COLLECTION OF CHINA.

After refreshments Sir Paul himself took the entire party in hand and led them from corridor to hall, and from hall to hall up the stately marble staircase to the first floor. The passage through these grand apartments recalled to mind the Indian Taj so fittingly described as a dream in marble. Within Hongkong's narrow confines representatives of China's officialdom were brought to an intimate acquaintance with the artistic blending of the priceless gems of the East with the, west, and to-day's visit—like yesterday's but of a different kind to Quarry Bay—afforded the Chinese visitors a veritable class of instruction. Long before Sir Paul had finished with the priceless porcelain on the shelves and stands in the first room, Taotai Wong and Taotai Pun, both old collectors and capable judges, gave vent to feelings of genuine admiration at the choice, beauty and rarity of the collection on which their expert eyes dwelt and feasted. There were Kang-hi's in a combination of five colours and of a design on which only specialists can set a value but which even the layman can wonderingly admire. The chinas of the Mings and the Kien-lungs are also thoroughly representative of the Empire's ancient, lost art. But the predominating features of the collection are certainly five pairs of Kang-hi vases standing about thirty inches high. On a brilliant black ground the floral design with its wealth of colours and artistic blending bespeak of the civilization China can claim before which our own pales into insignificance. Viceroy Chang stared, handled and admired long and lovingly the rare pieces of his country's art before him. It was enough to make any heart proud, and Viceroy Chang's must have trobbed in ecstasy when his expert porcelain judges confirmed that the Kang-hi's were veritable priceless gems. They had not seen the like of them before in all China. A price of £10,000 is set on each pair. The visitor stood within a *sanctum sanctorum* when he realises that the collective price of but ten pieces of ch na was nothing less than £50,000.

A visitor jokingly remarked to a Chinese official if he did not feel tempted to carry a pair away to Canton, when that gentleman with quick wit facetiously retorted: "Yes, if Dr. Ho Kai will defend me at my trial."

From large things, as Sir Paul said, he led his guests to see some smaller pieces of china. One, in the shape of the ideograph "Sau" = "Longevity," Taotai Pun remarked he would be an eager buyer at Tls. 3,000, and so on, the gems were also spoken of as worth thousands. The collection of jade was also seen, the tour completing with an examination of the bibliography of China's porcelain including Dr. Bushell's rare 10-guinea volume.

The party were fully an hour and a half in going over "Marble Hall." After some more refreshments, photographs of the entire group were taken. The Viceroy was seated and supporting His Excellency was Commissioner Harris on the right and Sir Paul Chater on left, Mr. H. N. Mody being to the right of Mr. Harris.

The visitors then took their departure amidst many expressions of thanks to Sir Paul for his genial hospitality.

ENTERTAINED BY H E. KAO.

The party left "Marble Hall" at 12.45 p m. and re-traced their steps to "Glenealy" Buildings where H. E. Kao Erh Ch'ien entertained his official colleagues to luncheon.

THE VICEROY'S LIBERALITY.

It was H. E. Chang Jen-chun's intention to pay a visit to the Italian Convent, but owing to the shortness of his stay and the numerous ceremonial calls, he was prevented from making a personal visit. His Excellency had expressed his admiration of the excellent work carried on in the Convent, more particularly in the direction of the care of the Chinese foundlings and the education of the Chinese girls. Unable to visit the Institution himself he deputed his Secretary, Prefect Hsueh Yung Nien, to call on the Lady Superior this afternoon with a letter from His Excellency expressing regret at his inability to visit the Convent and enclosing the generous donation of $300. The Secretary was shown over the entire Convent building and was much impressed with the magnificent character of the work conducted in that benevolent home. In view of the interest H.E. Chang takes in educational matters, His Excellency was much interested in a Chinese translation of Sir Frederick Lugard's speech at the prize-giving of the University. We understand that Prefect Hsueh was the bearer of the transcript from the Lady Superior who also asked His Excellency's acceptance of a small souvenir from the little Chinese girls of the Convent.

DEPARTURE FOR SHANGHAI.

His Excellency and suite re-embarks on board the s.s. *Hsin Ming* this afternoon and will proceed to Shanghai later in the evening.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Natal and formerly Governor of Hongkong, while driving on the 8th ultimo, was thrown out of his carriage as the result of a collision with a wagon. His Excellency sustained some slight injuries.

THE JAPANESE-KOREAN AGREEMENT.

TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM.

The memorandum for the surrender of Korea's judicial and prison affairs to Japan is as given below. A few months will elapse before realization of the idea contained in the memorandum, owing to the necessity of effecting various preparations:—

MEMORANDUM.

The Governments of Japan and Korea, with a view to improve the administration of justice and prisons in Korea, thereby assuring protection for persons and property of Korean subjects, as well as the subjects and citizens of foreign Powers in Korea; and also to consolidate the basis of Korean finance, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

I. Until the system of justice and prisons in Korea shall have been recognized as complete, the Government of Korea delegates to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons.

II. The Government of Japan shall appoint the officers of the Japanese courts and prisons in Korea from among Japanese, and Korean subjects having the necessary qualifications for the posts.

III. The Japanese courts in Korea shall apply Korean laws to Korean subjects, except in cases specially provided for in agreements or in laws and ordinances.

IV. The Korean local authorities and public functionaries shall according to their respective functions, submit to the control and direction of the Japanese competent authorities in Korea, and render assistance to those authorities, in respect of the administration of justice and prisons.

V. The Government of Japan shall bear all expenses connected with the administration of justice and prisons in Korea.

In witness thereof, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed and exchanged the present memorandum, drawn up in duplicate, both in the Japanese and Korean languages.

VISCOUNT SONE ARASUKE,
Resident-General.

12th day of the 7th month of the 42nd year of Meiji.

YE WAN-YONG,
Minister-President of State.

12th day of the 7th month of the 3rd year of Ryuki.

Before the publication of this memorandum at noon on July 24, extraordinary meetings of the Cabinet and Privy Council were held.—*N. C. D. News.*

GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

SENHOR ROCADAS PROMOTED.

We are informed by Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, that on Saturday last he received an official telegram from Senhor Roçadas, Governor of Macao, to the effect that His Excellency had been appointed Governor-General of Angola, Portuguese Africa.

Whereupon Consul Leiria immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Senhor Roçadas upon his promotion.

It is rumoured locally that the present Governor of Timor, H. E. Eduardo Marques, may be appointed to the Governorship of Macao in succession to H.E. Senhor Roçadas. Senhor Marques was the A.D.C. to General Galhardo when the latter was Governor of Macao a few years ago. The Governor of Timor is reputed to be an energetic and capable official. He is said to have reduced to order the chaotic financial and administrative condition of the Province of Timor and is reported to have so adjusted the budget of the colony as to obtain a margin on the right side, so that the $60,000 grant-in-aid to Timor from the Macao exchequer will no longer be required.

STOWAWAY CAPTURED.

TRIP TO AUSTRALIA INTERRUPTED NEAR MANILA.

At the instance of Inspector Langley, of the Water Police Station, an aged farmer named Li Sing Wo was charged in the Police Court, last Monday, with stowing away on board the steamer *Taiyuan* the other day with the object of proceeding to Port Darwin, Australia. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

The inspector stated that defendant went on board the vessel, but did not secret himself. Half way to Manila he was discovered on board, and turned over to the captain of the steamer *Tean*, who brought him back to Hongkong.

Mr. Hazeland (the magistrate) said that in nearly all of these cases somebody on board assisted the stowaways, and he inquired whether an adjournment was required to get at the person who took defendant on board.

Inspector Langley said an adjournment would serve no good purpose, as the stowaway would not give any information which might lead to the arrest of the other party.

His Worship imposed a fine of $150, or three months' hard labour.

TRAMCAR OBSTRUCTED.

BY HEAVILY LADEN TRUCK.

At the Magistracy, last Monday forenoon, Mr. A. Course, traffic superintendent of the Electric Tramway Company, prosecuted a truck coolie, named Lam Leung, before Mr. J. R. Wood, for obstructing a tramcar with a truck in Des Vœux Road Central on Saturday afternoon. The truck, the property of the Connaught Aerated Water Manufactory, was loaded with bottles of mineral waters, and was proceeding along the tram lines in a westerly direction. The truck, it was stated, was so heavily loaded that the coolies were unable to leave the rails in time to allow a westbound car to pass. As a result of the obstruction the car was delayed for several minutes until the truckmen succeeded in shifting the clumsy vehicle out of the way. The defendant said the car was only delayed for a minute. He was fined $20, the alternative being a month's gaol.

A WOMAN AND HER [illegible]

REMARKABLE STORY FROM WEST POINT.

A remarkable story was told at the Police Court, last Monday, when a man calling himself a salesman, of 54, Bonham Strand West, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with stealing a pair of gold bangles, valued at $53, from a woman named Li Kan Chai, during the latter part of last month.

The complainant stated that on the evening of the 25th ultimo she left her house at 479, Queen's Road West, and proceeded to a restaurant, where she had been invited to sing. There she met the defendant, who asked her to take a seat in the verandah. There he offered her a cigarette, which she refused to take. The defendant, however, lit one and puffed the smoke in her face. She returned to her house then, feeling bad, and about three hours later discovered that her gold bangles had been substituted for a brass pair. She did not remember her bangles being removed from her hands. She became dazed when the cigarette smoke was blown in her face. When she discovered that she had been duped she rushed back to the restaurant, but learnt that the man had left. Last night, however, complainant saw defendant outside her house and seized him, handing him over to a policeman soon afterwards.

The defence was a total denial of the charge. He said that he was a Singaporean and could not speak complainant's dialect. He admitted meeting the woman, but did not know any thing of the bracelet incident. He left the woman, he said, and went to her house to see her last night, when he was accused of the theft.

His Worship did not believe the complainant's story, and discharged the defendant.

The case for the police was conducted by Inspector Robertson.

KOLANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 15th June, 1909.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Wilson, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The agreement of the Secretary and Capt. Supt. of Police, was renewed for a further period of three years, from the 1st June, 1909, at a salary of $350 per month.

The Capt. Supt. of Police read a report concerning the fracas at the Lai-choo-ho Temple on the 9th June.

The Capt. Supt. of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting.—Summonses: Debt, 1, Encroaching on land 1, Refusing to quit premises 2, Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 8, Assault 1. Summary arrests. Assault 11, Contempt of Court 1, Using threats 1, Breach of Opium Regulations 1, Creating a disturbance 1, Breach of Municipal Regulations (Disorderly houses) 2, Housebreaking 1, Theft 3.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,
Chairman.

By order,
C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

SIAM has made Kedah a handsome farewell gift in the shape of the whole of the State postal and telegraph system. It comprises several post offices, something between 150 and 200 miles of line, and a very complete set of instruments, etc.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Following the visit of Prefect Hsueh Yung-ning, representing H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy-designate of Nanking, on Saturday afternoon last, another visit of distinguished personages was made to that most interesting and deserving institution the same afternoon. It will be remembered that, at the conclusion of the prize-giving on the 20th ult., so greatly interested did Sir Joachim Machado feel in the Convent, that His Excellency expressed the wish of visiting the establishment. Saturday, the 31st ult., was fixed for His Excellency's call. Before proceeding to the Convent, the Portuguese Commissioner was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leiria at luncheon at the consular residence. There were present at the luncheon, besides the General, the Right Rev. Bishop D. Porzoni, Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, secretary to His Lordship and manager of the Convent schools, Capt. D. Cinatti, and Capt. Norton, secretary to the General. By a pleasing coincident, it was while at luncheon that the official telegram, reported elsewhere, of Senhor Rocadas' promotion to the governor-generalship of Angola reached Consul Leiria.

After luncheon the party with whom were Senhor and Madame Leiria proceeded to the Convent about 4 p.m., when they were received by Rev. Mother Teresa Martinoia, Lady Superior, and Sister Anita, a Portuguese lady.

Under the guidance of the Superioress the visitors were conducted over the Convent buildings including the extensive new establishment on the old site of "Rosehill." Owing to the mid-summer holidays, none of the 280 odd day scholars were in attendance, but the boarders, Chinese and non-Chinese, were at their ordinary occupation at the time of the visit. Like the earlier Chinese visitor, General Machado and his compatriots saw much of the inner work as carried on from day to day at the Convent, and marvelled at the splendid organisation which rendered possible the smooth working of an institution with over 400 inmates housed under its benevolent roof and as many more in its branches scattered over the suburban districts of Hongkong and its dependencies. The well-clad appearance of the foundlings and orphan children and the healthy state of nutrition presented by each and every one of them led to inquiries from the visitors as to the source whence the wherewithal was obtained from day to day for the sustenance of the eight hundred and more lives dependent upon the Convent. When the inquirers were told that, but for the eleemosynary grant of a few hundred dollars each year from a paternal Colonial Government, in aid of the charitable work of the institution, there was no regular source of income to be implicitly relied upon astonishment was expressed at the wonderful confidence on the part of the Sisters in being capable to keep the institution going in the admirable manner in which it is conducted from one year's end to another.

The industrial department, which may be said to be the main prop in the economic stability of the establishment, appealed to, and elicited from, the General the highest praise and commendation. For it was in that section that the little mites some barely ten years of age were helping to earn for their own and their companions' maintenance within an atmosphere tending to their physical and moral elevation.

After thanking the Superioress and the Sisters for the opportunity afforded them of being personally acquainted with the Convent in its industrial and educational aspects, the visitors were full of praise for the work so unostentatiously carried on for the benefit of humanity by the ladies who have devoted [illegible] zealously to the benevolent call. And the kind work they had just then seen was not to be wondered, when the General gave his assurance that all he had seen was worthy of support by all, irrespective of class or creed, in proportion to the means at their command.

We believe that the General has been asked by the Lady Superior to accept a pretty table centre-piece of exquisite design and artistic workmanship finished in white silk on a pink Manila gauze which he might take with him to Lisbon as a memento from the Portuguese orphans of his visit to them on Saturday last.

JAPANESE PRISON LIFE.

DESCRIPTION OF A FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

Some time ago we published a glowing description of life in the prison at Tokyo. The following account of the female penitentiary at Hachioji appearing in the *Tokyo Mainichi* will prove interesting, showing, as it does, the conditions of life of these unhappy persons. It would appear that all female convicts sentenced to imprisonment for any length of time at the Tokyo Courts are sent to Hachioji to serve their term, only minor offenders being kept at the Tokyo prison. The Hachioji jail has been built for the exclusive accommodation of women, and no men are allowed inside the prison house. The only men who have access to the prisoners are the governor, the chief warder, a priest and a doctor. The inmates are under the supervision of four women warders, and perfect order and discipline is said to be maintained among them.

FOOD OF THE INMATES.

Their daily staple food consists, as in the case of male convicts, of a mixture of 60 per cent. of low grade rice and 40 per cent. of barley, with 3 sens' worth of vegetables or other food per day. The quantity of barley-rice given to the prisoners varies from 4 to 6 *go* per day according to the physical condition of the prisoners and the amount of labour imposed on them. An outlay of 3 sen each for "subsidiary food" may appear small, but as an assemblage of over 200 persons is to be provided in this way, better food is obtainable than might be imagined. Fish or meat is given twice a week, and the arrival of the days when this superior food is provided is eagerly anticipated by the inmates. Altogether, the diet of the Hachioji convicts compares very favourably with that of the poor living in the neighbourhood. Of course, no food is given the prisoners between meals, though it is the general habit of the Japanese, especially the women, to take some food between the mid-day and evening meals. Some boiled water is given the convicts twice a day between meals and several times a day during the summer. The convicts are allowed to take a hot bath every five days, in addition to washing their bodies down with cold water every morning. The latter is not compulsory, but has been encouraged for sanitary reasons and has now become the general usage. The health of the prisoners is in a highly satisfactory condition. There are hardly any sick persons among the more than 200 inmates, two only suffering from an incurable disease.

WORKING HOURS.

The working hours of the prisoners vary according to the seasons of the year. In January and December they are seven hours, in November seven and a half, eight in February, eight and a half in October, nine in March and September, nine and a half in April, ten in May and August, and ten and a half in June and July. They rise at five in the morning on the clanging of a bell and retire at eight in the evening. It may be thought that the lot of these prisoners is easy compared with that of many other people on the outside of the prison walls who have to work hard to make both ends meet from early morn till late at night. Perhaps this may be so as far as labour is concerned, but it must not be forgotten that in the one case freedom of action is fettered, making life one joyless monotonous existence, while in the other, whatever hard work one may do is voluntary or the result of a voluntary contract. That makes a vast difference. Otherwise the Japanese prisons would have been inconveniently crowded long ere this. A large number of the Hachiojo inmates are engaged in weaving, both cotton and silk, while others find occupation in knitting and rattan ware work.

EDUCATION OF THE PRISONERS.

Nor is the education of these unfortunate women neglected. It may well be supposed that most of the women who find their way into prison are illiterate. For the benefit of these a female teacher is engaged, and three hours every afternoon are devoted to the teaching of reading, writing, and sewing to those under 18 years of age, while those who are above that age are taught for two hours between five and seven in the evening. As a result many women who are absolutely illiterate when they arrive in the prison leave it with a working knowledge of reading and writing. The moral side of their education also receives due attention at the hands of a Buddhist priest belonging to the Hongwanji sect, who preaches to the convicts every Sunday morning. The result of the preaching upon women is said to be far more effective than on male prisoners, because in the case of the former there are only a few who may be described as hardened criminals. It may be said that among people inside prison walls there are fewer persons acting under false pretences than outside. The prisoners are branded with the particular offences of which they have been convicted, and it would be useless to attempt to conceal their crimes. On the other hand, in the *shaba* (as the prisoners term the world outside the prison) there are many who manage to successfully hide their real guilt and assume an air of immaculate virtue.

The perfect order and cleanliness that prevail in the Hachioji prison seems to be due principally to the thoughtful and judicious superintendence of its governor, Mr. Yamamoto. He is careful to allow the prisoners, within reasonable bounds, to enjoy nature by planting trees and flowers in the prison garden so as to give them something to occupy their minds. Since 1900 no fewer than ninety inmates have been given tickets of leave on account of exemplary conduct, and only in one case has the permission been cancelled owing to irregularities. As already stated, hardened criminals among women are few and far between, and the regular jailbirds so frequently found among men, whose appearance in prison is of periodical recurrence, are practically unknown. The principal cause of crime by women, when thoroughly investigated, are attributable to jealousy and resentment, and in most cases men are an indirect cause of female crime. The offences of the 230 female prisoners at Hachioji may be classified as follows:—Murders and attempted murder, 35; infanticide, 33; arson and attempted arson, 60; the remainder being robbery, gambling, theft, fraud and intimidation, receiving stolen articles, bigamy, etc. The comparatively large percentage of murder and incendiary cases among the female criminals is a phenomenon which deserves careful study. Three are convicted of robbery, but as a matter of fact they were simply the accomplices of men. It may be interesting to look into the motives which prompted these women to commit the offences which they are now expiating, as set down in the official record. Of the 60 incendiaries 11 were prompted by jealousy, 5 by cupidity, 2 to conceal other crimes, 2 for purposes of theft, and the remaining 11 by other circumstances. As to the 35 cases of murder and attempted murder, 4 were caused by desire of revenge, 5 by jealousy, 8 by cupidity, and the remaining 18 by other causes. Poverty is responsible for 21 cases of infanticide, while 6 were perpetrated to prevent disclosures. Coming to thefts, 14 cases are mentioned as having been committed for the sake of lovers, 8 through vanity, and 4 through sheer dislike of work.

Another interesting point in these descriptions is that among the inmates of the Hachioji prison 46 have both parents living, 26 fathers only, and 26 mothers only, while in the case of 67 prisoners both parents are dead. Further, 52 women have legally-married husbands, 40 illegal consorts, 36 were married, but are now widowed or divorced, and 27 have had lovers, while 23 are unmarried. Again, 68 women have legitimate-born and 24 illegitimate children. Needless to say, the majority of the women offenders are recruited from the lower strata of society, no fewer than 25 being returned as maid servants and 53 of "no occupation." As already explained, most of the inmates are illiterate, and of over 200 prisoners only about fifteen are able to read and write tolerably well.—*Japan Chronicle.*

CHINESE CADETS AT WEST POINT.

Of the 102 graduates of the Military Academy who will receive diplomas Friday, two are destined for the Chinese army. They are young Chinamen admitted to the privileges of West Point by authority of Congress as an act of comity to their Government. Their special duty on their return to China will be to make their West Point training felt in the reorganization of the Chinese army. The Chinese, when they realized a few years ago that they must modernize their system of defence, sent a number of young men of promise to the leading military schools of the world, and the two West Point graduates will come into stimulating competition with young officers qualified in Germany and France. It would be interesting to know which course of instruction gives the best result, the American or the continental European, but information is not likely to be forthcoming, so we must content ourselves with the hope that the Chinese graduates will do honour to their alma mater. Foreign governments are manifesting a flattering amount of interest in both West Point and Annapolis, and from time to time we hear of special privileges being accorded to their representative young men to qualify at these institutions. Not a few of the Latin-American countries are represented on the graduate rolls of West Point, and Admiral Uriu, among the most distinguished of the Annapolis alumni, has justified the action of Japan in sending him there for instruction.

Both academies have won the distinction they enjoy by the worth of their work. They may be said to be a class by themselves, for, while other nations possess military and naval academies, they are not organized or directed on as comprehensive lines. The European idea is different from our own; cadet schools are more or less specialized, and are more likely to train for a particular branch than for the whole service. Our courses of instruction are longer and of so much greater scope than the European that a distinguished foreign critic said "academy" was a misnomer as applied to West Point, since the institution was a great military university.—*Boston Transcript.*

SCHOOL BOY DROWNED.

WHILE BATHING AT HUNGHOM.

2nd inst.

A really sad case of drowning was reported as having taken place at Hunghom yesterday afternoon. The victim was an eleven-year-old boy, named Cheung Shun, who resided with his parents at To-kwa-wan. At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon the boy did not return home from school, and getting anxious as to his whereabouts, the uncle went in search of him. Imagine the uncle's surprise when on passing a pond near the Cement Works he found his nephew's clothing and school books carefully laid out near the roadway. He promptly reported the discovery to Sergeant Watt, of the Hunghom Police Station. The pond was dragged, and the youth's body recovered. After leaving school the lad, no doubt, decided to have a bath. He got out of his depth, and being unable to swim, lost his life.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER CAUGHT.

BURGLARS' TOOLS FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION.

2nd inst.

A suspicious character, giving the name of Chan Wing, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, to-day, charged with being in possession of burglars' tools, and with attempting to break into a shop at 147, Queen's Road Central, at an early hour this morning.

Lukong 249, who arrested the defendant, said that shortly after five o'clock this morning, he saw the defendant in Queen's Road Central. The constable waited a while and saw the man attempting to remove the screws and iron bars on the door of house 174.

The defendant was instantly seized, and in his possession were found a screw-driver, a pair of pincheirs, three false keys, which happened to fit the lock of the door, and a knife. The defendant's excuse was that the "things" were given him by a friend.

The magistrate (Mr. F. A. Hazeland) passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Inspector Fenton, who prosecuted, pointed out that accused had five previous convictions.

His Worship said that that did not matter as the defendant would be deported.

Inspector Fenton returned that the man could not be banished as he was born in the Colony.

His Worship said he had already passed sentence and could do nothing more.

AN UNRULY COOK.

FINED FOR DISOBEYING ORDERS.

2nd inst.

A cook named Chan Kee, in the employ of Mr. Albert Ellis, who resides at 3, Mountain View, the Peak, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, in the Police Court, with disobeying the lawful orders of his employer. The complainant stated that about noon yesterday he ordered defendant to return to the kitchen to prepare the tiffin. The defendant had refused to cook that day—as a matter of fact he had not cooked anything in the morning. On Saturday night defendant asked for his wages, stating that he wanted to leave early the next morning. All his things had been packed to leave, but complainant would not allow him to go.

Defendant stated that one of the "boys" [illegible]

Mr. Ellis, questioned by the Court, said that defendant had been giving continual slight trouble since he entered his employ some three months ago.

Defendant was fined $15, the alternative being a month's imprisonment.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

FOURTH MEETING.

The programme of the fourth meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 4th prox., (weather permitting) is as follows:—

1.—4.15 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value $100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the race for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full Penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee $5. 2nd Prize: $25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

2.—4.35 p.m.—POLO SCURRY.—Distance. From 2-mile post in. Ponies to start facing the village and turn right-handed at fall of flag. Catch weights 11.7. (All ponies entered must be *bonâ fide* polo ponies and passed as such by the secretary of the Polo Club). Entrance fee $5. First prize presented, and Prize $25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

3.—4.55 p.m.—B CLASS. 5.15 p.m.—A CLASS.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. The race will be split up into higher and lower divisions by the handicappers provided that there are 12 or more entries. Entrance fee $5. First prizes: Presented, 2nd prizes: $25. Entrance fees to be divided between winners of A class and B class.

4.—5.35 p.m.—INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING COMPETITION.—China ponies only to be used. Best of three runs. 3 points for a carry; 2 for a draw and 1 for a touch. The Judge has at his disposal 2 points for pace and style over all three runs. Lance exercise will not count towards style. Lances as supplied by the Club, or of a similar pattern must be used. Entrance fee $2. First prize a cup. Presented.

5.—6.5 p.m.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILES HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee $5. First prize: Presented. 2nd prize: $25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

THE Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie, which recently delighted Hongkong audiences, have been meeting with decided success in Japan. Performances were given at Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto, where the up-to-date entertainment opened to a packed house on the 16th ult. A number of new artistes joined the Company at Kobe and these have helped to sustain the well-deserved reputation earned by the management for high-class entertainment.

Retrenchment Scheme.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MINUTE BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

It is doubtless in the recollection of our readers that, some time ago, the Government proposed a scheme of retrenchment in the various Departments. The Government have since been carrying out their policy of cutting down expenses with a firm hand and in this respect the Sanitary Department has not been overlooked. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon, the following report by a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. F. H. May, A. M. Thomson, C. McI. Messer and Murray Stewart was submitted for the consideration of members:—

1. On the suggestion of Mr. Messer, who was lately Head of the Sanitary Department, we have the following recommendations to make for re-arrangement of the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and consequent reduction to staff.

There are at present 13 District Inspectors, 5 Plague Inspectors, 3 Inspectors in charge of Cattle Depôts, 1 Inspector in charge of Disinfecting Station, 1 Inspector doing the duties of Storekeeper, 1 Inspector of Cemeteries and 4 Scavenging Inspectors.

Instead of this system, we recommend that Victoria be divided into 12 Health Districts and Kowloon into three and that one Inspector be in charge of each; that Scavenging and Plague Inspectors be abolished and that in each district the District Inspector be solely responsible for carrying out the Sanitary duties in his district. Dual control would cease and responsibility would be more definitely fixed.

The saving in staff would be seven Inspectors and cost of their uniform, house allowances, etc. Of the staff of 21 Inspectors, 14 should be first class and second class.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the present Acting Head of the Sanitary Department, concurs in this scheme, which he considers will produce increased efficiency, but he urges that allowance for 3 Inspectors on leave should be made, the establishment being reduced to 24 only (15 first class and 9 second class).

The principle of allowing for staff on leave is admitted in other Departments and we do not think it necessary to introduce it here.

The increase of Health Districts from 10 to 12 was recommended by the Sanitary Commission and it was objected that comparison of tables of statistics and confusion in records of survey of houses would result. These objections are not, in our opinion, strong enough to bar an improvement if it is useful. But if a contrary opinion is held or if it is considered that allowance should be made for Officers absent on leave, then we recommend that the existing 10 Districts be adhered to but that the principle of having one Inspector solely in charge of each be adopted. This will leave 2 Inspectors spare to allow for leave, etc.

2. Both Mr. Messer and Mr. Hutchison are of opinion that the number of Foremen Interpreters can be reduced by 6.

3. Mr. Messer further suggested that as a means of curtailing the work of the Department and of exercising a more efficient control over the Sanitary staff, the Eastern, Central and Western District offices be closed. Mr. Hutchison agreed as to the Central District Office, which he considers serves no useful purpose. We recommend that this office be closed with a saving of the telephone clerk and messenger employed there and of the rent of the premises ($816 per annum). Mr. Hutchison is opposed to the closing of the Eastern and Western small matters which they will not take the trouble to go to the Head Office for. He also hopes to make further use of them for the distribution of rat poison, bird-lime and rat traps. We find that the number of inquiries made at the District Offices in question by the Chinese population averages from 6 to 7 a day with a slight increase when plague is prevalent, and in the face of these figures we are not prepared to recommend that they be closed.

4. Mr. Messer and Mr. Hutchison are agreed that at the Head Office, the post of Principal Clerk can be abolished and that the Sanitary Surveyor is no longer required. These are reductions that were decided upon in connection with the reorganisation consequent on the report of the Sanitary Commission.

5. They are also agreed that one fifth-grade clerk and one messenger can be abolished. We therefore recommend these reductions and that the two clerks and interpreters to the M.O.H.'s be required to assist in the ordinary work of the Head Office.

6. Owing to the discontinuance of burying plague corpses, the crew of the plague barge and the watchman at Cheung Sha Wan Cemetery can be dispensed with.

7. Mr. Messer has recommended that at the Disinfecting Station, only so many artisans should be employed as for whom there is constant work, excess work in the plague season or otherwise being let out to Chinese contractors. This recommendation has already been given effect to as far as 9 artisans are concerned. We recommend reduction of staff by 10.

8. We further recommend that the overseer at the New Western Market ($110 per annum) be abolished and the overseer at the Central Market be given a travelling allowance of $10 a month and an increase of pay of $10 and that he visit the Western Market twice a day.

9. Mr. Messer has suggested means by which a saving of $3,000 per annum can be effected in the lighting of the Central Market, and a saving of $4,000 per annum can be made owing to recent changes in disinfecting method and the other reductions under 'Other Charges' shewn in Enclosure No. 17 (12) follow if these recommendations for reduction of staff are adopted.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.
A. M. THOMSON.
C. McI. MESSER.
M. STEWART.

The following extract from a minute by H.E. the Governor was attached:—

Please see my minute in 2959/09 attached and see Hansard for 1908, pages 23 and 24. I stated that there would be 27 Inspectors under the new scheme; there appear to be 28 retained. The "Inspector doing duty of storekeeper" is excess? The reasons for retaining the 4 scavenging Inspectors was fully stated by me. The Plague Inspectors as such were abolished and in the current Estimates none appear under the name. I was myself anxious to abolish them, but was told that it could not be done at present. The objection to dividing Victoria into 12 instead of 10 districts were set out in my speech. The M. O. H. was strongly opposed to that scheme. It was decided and notified by me that each Inspector would be solely responsible for his district.

I have in my notes on the Medical Department dealt with the question of allowing a margin of staff to replace vacancies due to absence on leave. It is essential and unavoidable to do this in a self-contained Department which cannot borrow from other Departments. My own judgment is that the 5 Plague Inspectors might be abolished. The present districts retained as they are. The District Inspector to be responsible (as aleady directed) for his district. The 4 Scavening Inspectors (as I said in C. S. O. at the time) to be retained to meet emergencies and form a margin to replace vacancies (leave, sickness or death). The Committee recommend a reduction to 21 from 28. If the 5 Plague Inspectors are abolished and the unauthorised (so far as I remember) storekeeper is abolished, the number would be 22. If this post is considered essential and provides full work for a man, it could be retained and one scavenging inspector decreased.

The staff would then be:—13 District Inspectors (10, Victoria, 3, Kowloon) 1st class; 3 cattle depôts (2, Victoria, 1, Kowloon). 2nd class; 1 disinfecting station, 2nd class; 1 storekeeper, 2nd class; 1 cemeteries, 2nd class; and 3 scavenging (and available for replacements) 2nd class.

Let me have the views of the M.O.H. please.

2. Interpreters. Originally 17. Committee advised 15. Reduced to 14. There are now 14 (plus 3 clerks and interpreters to M. O. H.'s). If, since Messrs. Messer and Hutchison concur that 6 can be dispensed with, I concur if the Sanitary Board and M. O. H. concur.

3. I concur re closing Central and retaining E. and W. offices.

4. It was decided to abolish the post of Sanitary Surveyor so soon as present occupant resigned or could be provided for elsewhere. I do not remember re Principal Clerk.

5. I am glad to hear that these reductions are feasible.

6. This apparently should have been done long ago. Why has the H.S.D. not made the recommendation?

7. I concur. (One more to be discharged).

8. The Estimates show 2 overseers and one "Fitter" of Markets. (The fitter is at the Western Market). One overseer only to be retained and one fitter. I concur.

9. The possibility of such large economies reflects badly on the previous administration of this Department.

(Sd.) F. D. LUGARD.

4.5.09.

The following is the reply of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health to His Excellency's minute:—

1. (i). I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that the transfer of so much of the work of this Department to the Public Works Department by Ordinance 14 of 1908 renders it quite feasible to carry out His Excellency's proposals of:—

(*a*) Abolishing the plague inspectors qua such, the duties they now perform to be carried out by District Inspectors.

(*b*) Retaining the Districts in the City of Victoria as they are now, *viz.*, ten, and providing three Districts for Kowloon.

(2). These arrangements will depend, however, for their efficiency upon:—

(*a*) The retention of the four scavenging inspectors—three for the City of Victoria and one for Kowloon—referred to in the earlier part of His Excellenty's minute of the 4th instant; for without men for this special work, it would be impossible for even the fifteen inspectors proposed by the committee (twelve for Victoria and three for Kowloon) to efficiently carry out all the duties appertaining to their Districts.

(*b*) The provision of at least three Inspectors to replace vacancies due to absence or leave, sickness, etc., for otherwise either District must be left unattended or the scavenging work be neglected. With a staff of over twenty men, it is certain that three at least of them will always be on leave.

(3). The scavenging work will, in my opinion, never be properly carried out until it is undertaken by the Government directly, instead of through a contractor, and I believe that such probably enable the staff to be further reduced.

(4). The scheme I would suggest, therefore, would be as follows:—13 District Inspectors (Victoria 10, Kowloon 3); 3 cattle depôt inspector; 1 disinfecting station; 1 cemeteries; 4 scavenging inspectors (Victoria 3, Kowloon 1); and 3 inspectors available for replacements.

This makes a total of 25, or two less than the number fixed by His Excellency the Governor when introducing the Bill which subsequently became Ordinance 14 of 1908 (Hansard 1908, page 24). The difference is accounted for by the abolition of five plague inspectors qua such, whom His Excellency then proposed to retain, with the addition of three inspectors available for replacements, as with the abolition of the former, it would be impossible to fill up leave vacancies from the scavenging staff.

(5.) The storekeeper was not included in His Excellency's estimate, nor is he included in any list above, and as he does not perform any inspectorial duties, I would suggest that he be shown in the Estimates as a "storekeeper" under the heading of "office staff" rather than as one of the inspectors and that his emoluments be graded accordingly.

(6). In urging the adoption of this scheme, at least for the present, I would point out that there are now twenty-eight Sanitary Inspectors on the permanent establishment and therefore that any further economies must be on paper only, until some of these men retire—they are almost all comparatively young men—or until other appointments are found for them in the Government service and in view of the general retrenchment throughout all Departments, I presume that this will not be easy.

(7). As vacancies arise, further economies can be carefully considered and, where possible, such vacancies need not be filled up, but in the meantime, the Colony is growing more or less rapidly and it is probable therefore that by the time the Retrenchment Committee's scheme could be given full effect to, the Colony will have acquired fresh needs.

II. The Foreman Interpreters (coloured men) have been attached hitherto to the plague inspectors and with the abolition of these the Foreman Interpreters will no longer be needed. One additional District is being provided for Kowloon and this will necessitate an additional interpreter (Chinese) in the place of one of the Foreman Interpreters. The Estimates show nine of these men and the Committee propose to abolish six. My scheme involves the abolition of eight, as I am not asking for the two extra districts for the City of Victoria.

III. I think it is only fair to Dr. Atkinson to explain that the economies which are being effected in the matter of disinfection "owing to recent changes in disinfecting methods" are entirely the outcome of the final report of the Indian Plague Commission which was only published in 1908, and in which it was finally decided that disinfection of Plague houses could safely be replaced by treatment with some pulicide. These pulicides are very cheap when compared with the cost of the ordinary disinfectants and although they were in use in conjunction with disinfectants in this Colony as early as 1906, as shown by the attached papers, yet we would not have been justified in ignoring the advice of the Special Commissioner (Professor Simpson), who was sent out from home to advise the Government on all matters connected with plague, by omitting all ordinary disinfection and using only pulicides until the Indian Commission had completed their most elaborate and far-reaching experiments on the subject and had issued their report.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted:—This should be referred to a Select Committee of the Board to report on.

Bathing Fatality.

EUROPEAN WARDER DROWNED.

IN GIN DRINKERS' BAY.

The sea has removed from our midst another member of the community—the victim being Mr. Percy Cocke, a young officer of the staff of the Victoria Gaol. The tragedy took place last Monday, and the circumstances are sad to relate.

A party of thirteen men, including the deceased, chartered a pleasure junk to proceed on a bathing excursion. They left Hongkong shortly after the tiffin hour and sails were immediately set for the north. Eventually the happy company reached Gin Drinkers—a bay on the way from Stonecutters' Island to Chin Wan, Lai-chi-kok. There they anchored just about four p.m., and no time was lost by the bathing enthusiasts to enter the water.

Percy Cocke, it would seem, after having put on his bathing costume, went to the stern of the boat, and dived into the water. Immediately he reached the surface again he was seen to be in difficulties. Both his hands were raised above his head and he was struggling violently to keep himself afloat. Two of his comrades went to his rescue, but they were unable to render any assistance, owing, as already mentioned, to the struggles of the drowning man.

In order to save their own lives they were perforced to release their grip on the man, who sank and has not since been seen. Several other gentlemen of the party made heroic efforts to reach the man as he was sinking for the last time, but they, too, were unsuccessful. As a matter of fact one of the party was very nearly drowned himself and had to be picked up from the water.

A search is being made to recover the body of the deceased, but so far it has been unsuccessful.

Percy Cocke was thirty-four years of age, and unmarried. He joined the staff of the warders about a year ago, having obtained his discharge from the Middlesex Regiment. He was well liked by his brother officers, and his sad end will be greatly mourned by them. Deceased, who was an Englishman, leaves his parents at home to mourn his loss, and the sympathy of all will go to them.

WHITE SLAVERY.

TRAFFIC IN JAPANESE WOMEN.

About 10 o'clock on Monday night three young women and a man were observed wandering about in front of the Hyogo railway station, reports the *Japan Chronicle* of 24th ult. A policeman became suspicious of their movements and requested them to accompany him to the Hyogo police station. They there gave their names as Miyakawa Matsuo, aged 35, of Fukuoka prefecture, Kyushu; Yano Sada, aged 19, of Hyogo; Tsuda Naka, aged 25, of Fukiai, Kobo, and Takahashi Tora, aged 23, of Hyogo. The women stated that they were going to Tientsin as maidservants in a Japanese restaurant at a salary of Y30 each per month, and were about to start for Moji with the man, whom they believed to be an agent. The police, fearing that they were being deceived, warned them that they might find themselves in virtual slavery in Chida or Singapore. They were then released. The man, however, is still detained in the police station pending further inquiries.

MARKET EXTENSION.

A QUESTION OF LIMITS.

The following correspondence was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon relative to the proposed limits of the New Western Market and the proposed extension of the north-western boundary of the Sai Wan Ho Market:—

Dear Bowley,—The S. W. market limit at Sai Wan Ho Market, should, I think, be extended to Taikoo Dockyard gates on the Shau-ki-wan Road. Mr. Brewin has not agreed to this as yet. I attach S.B.O. 7880 of 1909.

2. I will get the Assessor to check the names of Kowloon Markets to-morrow.

3. Will you let me have this paper back?

E. D. C. WOLFE.

P.S.—See market limits proposed for New Western Market. These and Sai Wan Ho extension will have to go before the Board.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

25.7.09.

Dear Wolfe,—Herewith. Please return as soon as possible.

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

26.7.09.

Assessor,—Will you please check the names of the streets in Kowloon in the attached list of Market limits?

E. D. C. WOLFE.

27.7.09.

Head of the Sanitary Department,
New names in red in attached list.

A. CHAPMAN.

28.7.09.

Secretary,—Please circulate proposed market limits for New Western Market and also proposed extension of the north-western boundary of the Sai Wan Ho Market to Taikoo Dock E. gate.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

29.7.09.

It is urgent. Could it be added for next meeting?

THE KIAOCHOU UNIVERSITY.

The Governor of Kiaochou has written to the Governor of Shantung saying that he has been advised by the Naval Department in Berlin that the Kiaochou University will be opened in October this year and that its principal will arrive in Tsingtau at the end of this month. He requests that the Commissioner of Education be instructed to send a deputy to Tsingtau to confer with the principal about the admission of students.—*Shanghai Times.*

THE coconut trees in the F. M. S. compare favourably, both in yield and size of nuts, with those of any other country, says the Inspector of Coconuts, in his report on this industry for last year, and adds that in his opinion there is no reason except bad process of manufacture, why the copra made from the fruit should not be, as a rule, of good even standard.

DETECTIVE Sergeant Appleton, on information received, raided a house at 10, Third Street, Shau-ki-wan, on Saturday night last, and discovered a gambling school in full swing. Twenty-four men were arrested and the gambling paraphernalia confiscated. The gamblers were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, on Monday, and each offender had to pay $3 each.

TWICE DISCHARGED.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS IN NUTSHELL.

3rd inst.

In our last issue we gave the report of a case which was decided in the Police Court yesterday in which a man calling himself a salesman of 54, Bonham Strand West, and giving the name of Ho Chun Wu, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the larceny of a pair of gold bangles from a Chinese woman, in a Shek-tong-tsui restaurant, on the 25th July last. The salesman, according to the evidence, invited the woman to the restaurant, and having doped her with the smoke of his cigarette, substituted her gold bangles for a pair of brass ones which he had in his possession.

His Worship was not satisfied with the evidence and discharged the man. When the accused left the court-room, Inspector Robertson, the prosecutor, had him removed to the Criminal Investigation Department, where it was discovered from the finger-prints, that Ho Chun Wu had been banished in June, 1907, from this Colony for a period of five years, after serving a term of imprisonment for theft.

This led the police officers to make further inquiries into the man's character.

The investigation revealed the fact that the salesman only a week ago was charged, by Inspector Macdonald, with robbing a woman of her finger-rings, at Yau-ma-ti, under similar circumstances as stated above. On this charge he was also discharged by the magistrate.

This morning Ho Chun Wu, who was attired in a cotton long coat, was charged with having returned from banishment before the expiration of the time limit. He gave the Court to understand that the police had mistaken him for his "twin brother."

Finger-prints and photographs, however, were stronger evidence, and the defendant was sentenced to a year's hard labour and four hours' exposure in the stocks.

It will, perhaps, be of interest to state that this man has about five previous convictions against him, and it is pleasing to note that the evidence as adduced by the police to-day was considered satisfactory by the magistrate to enter a conviction—the sixth term served by this character, as alleged.

THE RISE IN RUBBER.

In 1906 the price for plantation rubber rose to 6s. 3d., and that for fine Para to 5s. 5d.; in 1908, the price for plantation rubber dropped to as low a figure as 3s. 0½d. and that for fine Para to 2s. 9d. per lb. This year prices have risen to a record height, plantation reaching 7s. and fine Para 6s. 3½d., and at about this level the market remains at present.

The advance in 1906 was primarily caused by the fact that the demand due to developments in the electrical and motor industries was increasing at a greater rate than the supplies of rubber, and by the consequent contraction in stocks of the commodity, but as the consequent course of the market showed it was carried too far. From March, 1906, to February, 1908, the course of the market was downwards. There were fluctuations, but from August, 1907, the fall was almost unabated, until in February of last year the low level quoted above was recorded. From that point the recovery was continuous to October, when plantation rubber reached 5s. 9d.; there was then a fall of 6d. by the end of last year, and since then the market has practically never receded.

In the light of past experience it can be safely said that while prices may have been pushed too high in 1906, they would not have been for the financial crisis in America and its effects on trade in general and upon such industries as require large quantities of rubber. The American demand last year was not so important a factor as it had been in the three preceding years, and enlarged supplies were left for absorption by other countries. This demand, however, has revived during the past nine months, and, being persistently pushed at a time when the season was drawing to a close and supplies falling away, has been a material factor in bringing about the present high prices.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The production of rubber has increased even when prices were low, the world's output in 1908 having reached 70,000 tons, which was an increase of 1,000 tons over the output of 1907, and with such high values as have now been reached and seem likely to prevail in view of the growing trade requirements, unusual efforts will probably be made to bring rubber to the market. Last year there was an increase of about 850 tons in the production of plantation rubber (from Ceylon, Malaya, &c.), bringing the total up to 2,100 tons, from an area of about 500,000 acres. This year a larger increase in expected but it is evident that any material addition in the near future to the world's supply of rubber must come from South America, where the production is in a large degree regulated by the returns upon the cost of gathering. It is said that with fine Para marketing at 3s. a lb. the South American supply could be counted upon as steady; with fine Para at about 6s. it is certain that extraordinary efforts will be made to extend the limits from which supplies are drawn, and in this connection it is noteworthy that there is now a proposition before the Brazilian Government to order the construction of a railway which would open up a vast extent of rubber country that, owing to the difficulties of navigation in the upper reaches of the Amazon river during part of the year, is now but partially utilized. It is difficult to say how far production may expand in Brazil under the stimulus of high prices, but an increase may safely be counted upon. The growth in the output of plantation rubber-growing in Ceylon and the Malay Archipelago is a comparatively new industry; but the number of new rubber companies which are being floated would indicate that the industry will be worked for all it is worth.

Meanwhile the comparative scarcity of rubber here and in America is undeniable. Reports from America say that stocks there are practically exhausted, while the stocks in London and Liverpool at the end of May were only 2,187 tons, as against 4,644 tons at the end of May, 1908. In May, 1908, the market was slow; at the present time it is strong with a keen demand.—*Times*, June 2.

THE Japanese Government has published a list of articles, the exportation of which to Korea is prohibited. The articles coming under the ban are as follows:—Opium (except for medical purposes), imitation coins, and arms (except those exempted by the Korean Government for purposes of hunting and self-defence) nickel coin, bullion and moulds for making coin.

THE Admiralty announce the following appointments:—Sub-Lieutenants F. P. O. Bridgeman, to the *Bedford*, and J. N. Pelly, to the *Kent*, to date 27th ult. Engr. Lieut. E. J. Allen, to the *Tawar*, additional, for charge of stores and duty with T.B.'s and to assist the engineer-commander, to date 1st ult. The appointment of Engr. Lieut. E. J. Allen to the *King Alfred*, for study of Japanese, is cancelled.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

GIGANTIC SCHEME THAT FAILED.

That the gigantic smuggling scheme unearthed yesterday when opium and cocaine in large amounts were found in machinery consigned to the Paracale Gold Dredging Company, will, before the investigation closes, implicate men well known in the business world of Manila promises to be certain, observes the *Manila Times* of 29th ult."

But for the timely information furnished the whole quantity of opium and cocaine hidden in the machinery would have gone by the customs secret service and have been delivered to its owners.

Six hundred and thirty-eight cans of opium were found in the hollow shafts of the machinery and these tins contained 210 ounces of drug valued at P 16,000 pesos according to a statement made this morning to the Times by Acting Collector of Customs H. B. McCoy. In the afternoon there were 70 ounces of cocaine found in the drum of a winch, the value of this capture being P1,500 according to the acting collector of customs.

While there are persistent rumours that the amount of opium captured amounted to twice this amount there can be no official confirmation of this rumour obtained from an authoritative source.

It has been well established that the information leading to the capture of the opium and the later capture of the cocaine came from Manila and not from Hongkong as was stated yesterday. The machinery had been passed on the customs wharf and was taken to the machine shop for alterations when the news of the sumggling reached headquarters and as soon as openings had been made in the shafts the whole amount of the stuff at the shop was taken back to the custom house and the dope dragged forth there.

The seizure of the cocaine was made on the wharf as the secret service officials were suspicious of all the machinery in the consignment in which opium had been found in the morning.

Acting Prosecuting Attorney Southworth has been in close conference with Colonel McCoy and the customs secret service officials since yesterday afternoon and this morning was at the office of the acting collector for a considerable time.

Neither the acting prosecuting attorney nor the acting collector of customs will talk for publication of the next steps to be taken in the case, but it is expected that warrants for the arrest of certain Manilans will be issued.

The smuggling scheme was part of a mammoth enterprise to bring opium into the islands and if it had not been discovered by the officials it is believed that in the next few months thousands of tins of the prohibited drug would have reached the smokers in this country.

Practically no new developments have come up during the day until the time the Times went to press this afternoon but that certain arrests will be made within the next twenty-four hours seems certain.

Manila, 30th July.

Perhaps the cleverest piece of detective work that has ever been accomplished here, is being worked out in all its details by secret agents of the customs service engaged in unravelling the mystery of the large seizure of opium and cocaine made last Wednesday, when over P30,000 worth of the contraband drug was discovered in nine pieces of machinery which arrived here last Saturday on the Tean consigned to the Philippines Gold Dredging Co.

Detectives and other customs officials have, since the discovery, brought all their wit and ingenuity to pay on the problem, and it is now seriously certain that those involved in this serious trade will not much longer enjoy their liberty. The drag-net of the law is gradually closing in and arrests are expected hourly.

It is not suspected that any officer of the Philippines Gold Dredging Company had any part in the smuggling plot but it is thought that the company was made an innocent victim by the smugglers. The officers and larger shareholders of the company are all well known citizens of the highest character and the inquiry has revealed absolutely nothing that connects any of them in any way with the plot. Mr. Frank B. Ingersoll, the leading member of the corporation, is absent from the city but the other officials have promptly come forward and are lending all possible assistance to the customs officials in investigating the case. They have voluntarily furnished the Government with all correspondence and information in their possession as to the purchase of the machinery and this promises to furnish a very excellent basis for the investigation of the case.

The startling discovery has been made that the pieces in which the proscribed drug was secreted were made for the express purpose for which they were used, and not for the ordinary uses to which machinery of this kind is put. It is the confirmation of this theory that has puzzled the detectives and customs officials.

Among other pieces of machinery arriving on the *Tean* last Saturday for the Philippine Gold Dredging Company, were nine pieces that were taken to the workshop of George Y. Taylor for certain alterations. These nine pieces were: four steel shafts, four cast iron columns, and hand winch. The two former pieces contained over P30,000 worth of opium in little round tins which exactly fitted the hollow pieces. The winch contained cocaine valued at P3,500.

The shafts were made of medium grade steel, were fourteen feet in length, and were provided with a steel collar on either end, the collars effectively closing the ends. The opening inside from end to end measures four inches in diameter, the exact size of the opium tins. The collars are screwed on at the ends, and effectively conceal anything that might be placed inside the hollow tubes, and owing to the great weight of the shafts themselves the discovery of anything concealed inside would be almost, if not quite, impossible.

Steel shafts are made to withstand the strain for which they are built, in accordance with the almost exact science of mathematics, each part being made to correspond to the torsional strength of the basic part, which in this case, would be the shaft itself, which is 7 inches in diameter. To find the area, square the diameter and the multiplicand, 49 sq. inches, multiplied by .7854 gives the cubic area, or 38.4846 cubic inches. Thus, the couplings on the collars should be made to conform, in their aggregate measurements, to this area, on the well established principle that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link." The couplings on the shaft are four in number, ¾ of an inch in diameter, this being ascertained by four holes of those dimensions in the flange. Thus by the same formula the cubic area of each of the couplings is .6872 of an inch, or 2.7488 cubic inches for the four. Thus the torsional strength of the shaft is about nineteen times greater than its couplings; in other words, the whole shaft, figuring from the weakest point of its coupling, contains eighteen times the area required. Mechanical engineers who have been questioned on the subject have stated that no engineer would make such a piece of machinery to be used as such.

One engineer also stated that the flange, which is about one and one-half inches in depth, should be at least twice its thickness, and that in fact, engineers always figure something like twenty-five percent more for torsional strength of couplings than the shaft itself measures, which would make the shaft in question a "mechanical monstrosity," as he termed it.

From these calculations the authorities deduce that the shafts were never intended to be used as such, but merely as a blind to disguise the attempt at smuggling.

Developments of a sensational character are expected to be forthcoming. The detectives detailed on the case are still gathering evidence, but their task is just begun, as they are of the opinion that there are more arrests to be made than those already contemplated.

ROBBING A MONEY CHANGER.

CLEVER RUSE BY THREE MEN.

A very clever *ruse* to victimize a money-changer was tried by three coolies a few days ago.

The house where the trick was played is at 4, Des Voeux Road West, and is occupied by two firms, a shoe-maker and the money-changer.

During the end of last week the trio visited the shop, and while two of them spoke to the shoe dealer the other stood near the money-changer's counter, on which was a large amount of money. When the money-changer was not looking, he covered a roll of silver with his handkerchief. Then picking up the handkerchief and the roll of silver beneath, he proceeded to leave the shop. The theft was noticed by a *John*, who gave the alarm, and the men were chased. Two of them were captured—the third escaped. Charged in the Police Court, last Tuesday, the pair were found guilty of stealing $52 in silver, and were sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

RAT-CATCHING IN KOWLOON.

MINUTE BY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The following minute by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health to the Head of the Sanitary Department relative to rat-catching at Kowloon was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

I beg to report as follows with regard to the work of the rat-catchers in Kowloon:—

In Old Kowloon, we have ten men working, distributed as follows:—1 for Tsim-tsa-tsui, 4 for Yau-ma-ti, 1 for Mong-kok-tsui, 1 for Tai-kok-tsui and 2 for Hunghom.

In Kowloon City, we have one rat-catcher.

Traps and bird-lime boards are given out as follows:—For Old Kowloon 250 traps and 250 bird-lime boards. For Kowloon City 200 traps and 100 bird-lime boards.

The average daily take of rats for the 31 days ending 9th July, 1909, was 51.10 rats as against an average of 4.63 rats taken during the 31 days ending 14th May, 1909, *i.e.* for the 31 days preceding the introduction of the Kai Ching averaged rat-catcters.

We have now 11 men working as against 5 men formerly.

Under the former system, we included Fuk-tsun-hung and Sham-shui po. Now we do not. There is a considerable difference in the number of traps, etc., used now and formerly, *e.g.*, we used under the old system 119 traps and 191 bird-lime boards.

It is possible that by doubling the numbers of traps and bird-lime boards now used, we may get more rats, but it certainly does not look at present as though the Kai Ching are taking an interest in the work.

At a meeting between the Head of the Sanitary Department, the Kai Ching, myself and Inspector Mackensie, it was arranged that the clerk of the Yau-ma-ti Dispensary should keep a register of the houses where the rat-catchers had left traps, etc., each day, but this has not been done and so we find it impossible to inspect the houses with a view to checking the work.

If we keep such a register ourselves, we shall be doing the work which the Kai Ching promised to do and we might as well go back to the old system of controlling our rat-catchers entirely without reference to the Kai Ching.

Perhaps the Hon. Registrar-General could arrange that such a register be kept at the Yau-ma-ti Dispensary and also at Hunghom.

With regard to Kowloon City, although the rat-catcher there has a relatively large number of traps and board, he only sends in about 2-3 rats per diem. It would be well for the Dispensary clerk at Kowloon City to keep a register of houses where traps, etc., are laid.

As mentioned in another paper sent you to-day, the daily take of rats for the last few days has been a little higher. From 60-70 rats have been coming in daily from old Kowloon. This figure is still too low for the number of men and appliances.

W. PEARSE.

14.7.09.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted:—Who is the Kai Ching? I can't understand some of the abbreviations in this minute; perhaps the Assistant M. O. H. will explain at the Board Meeting.

MRS. D. Solomon, residing at 35, Hollywood Road, was summoned to the Police Court, last Tuesday, to answer a charge of having received the sum of $31.50 and giving in return an unstamped receipt. The money, it is stated, was received in respect of house-rent. The charge was proved, and the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) imposed a fine of $10.

THE *Manila Times* of 24th ult. says:—This morning just before the China-Manila liner *Zafiro* sailed for Hongkong, a Chinese passenger, Go Kong Hu, died of heart disease and his body was brought ashore before the sailing of the vessel. The dead man was a resident of Cebu, and had been in Manila but a short time preparatory to leaving for China. He was apparently in good health when he went out on the launch to the vessel, but died soon after arrival. The body was turned over to the morgue.

THE new handsome building of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., in Tokyo is making such rapid progress that they expect to be fully installed in the same by October. The building is situated within half a block of the Nippon Ginko in the centre of the district which is destined to become the heart of Tokyo's business district, and will prove one of the most attractive stores of the capital, with plenty of large show windows of attractive display—quite at variance in this respect to their Yokohama building.

UNDER date Shanghai, 29th ult., Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write:—We have another brisk fortnight to report on our homeward freight market and there is sufficient cargo offering on all the various berths to satisfy all tonnage requirements. Coastwise:—We regret to say that the same poor state of affairs exists in this market as when last writing and there is absolutely no demand of any consequence in any direction—there is no coasting cargo moving locally and no coal-freights offering from Japan and we have not seen the market so "lifeless" for a long time.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, London, on July 7, 1909, Mr. A. G. Angier (Chairman of Directors) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. G. Lennox) having read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—I presume that as usual you will take the report as read. Before dealing with other matters I would refer for one moment to one or two figures in the balance-sheet. It will be observed that the net profit for 1908 is not quite so good as for the previous year's working, but the year 1908 does not figure as a record one in the balance-sheets of most companies, and we must not complain when in such a period our figures are slightly below the level of the previous year. You will see that by the allocation of the disposable balance shown in the profit and loss account proposed by the directors for you to pass to-day, we intend to finally deal with the item under the heading of "Purchase of Trading Rights." This, I may say, was the consideration for obtaining the charter under which the company has been trading, and that it is now all written off may, I think, be considered as satisfactory. The amount of the debenture bond you will see is decreased by £500 since the last balance sheet. Since the figures were made up, as at Dec. 31 last, a further sum of £500 has been paid off, which will be exhibited in the accounts for the current year. The sum now outstanding is £500. The debenture was originally for £5,000, as some shareholders will know, was practically capital; that it has been almost repaid may, the directors also hope, be considered satisfactory.

Turning now to the general conditions, the year 1908 was not a red letter year in the Far East. In common with the rest of the world, which felt the aftermath of the upheaval in the United States in the autumn of 1907, the conditions were not prosperous. Speculation and overtrading at an antecedent date had left their mark, and a residue that had to be liquidated. That liquidation, I am glad to believe, has been practically accomplished to a great extent, and the directors trust that they may look forward to an era of improved conditions, in which they hope the company may secure its share. Reverting again to the accounts, we propose to maintain a like rate of dividend to that distributed a year ago. The reserve fund remains at £1,500, which, I may remark, is nearly 30 per cent. of the capital of the company. The stocks of goods have somewhat increased, but have been carefully valued. The general financial position of the company, as exhibited by the balance sheet, will show, on analysis, that the company has worked itself up into a position that is sound. With the improved condition which we are looking for, and with some further resources, the directors hope to be in a position to develop business in directions that it has not been hitherto possible to exploit. Before concluding, I would mention, as the report states, that the agreement with the parent company expired on Dec. 31 last. A new agreement has been entered into for a period of ten years. Generally the new agreement is on similar lines to that originally made, which was the basis on which this company was inaugurated.

I now beg to move "That the report of the directors and the annexed statement of the company's accounts at the 31st December, 1908, duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted," but before putting the same I shall be pleased to reply to any questions shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. H. R. Preston seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved: "That a dividend of 15 per cent. be declared out of the profits of the company for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1908." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed: "That the retiring director, Mr. H. R. Preston, be re-elected to the Board." Mr. H. I. Ward seconded, and the resolution was again unanimously approved.

Mr. Ward moved: "That Messrs. Cooper, Scott, and Clarke be reappointed auditors of the company, at a fee of 75 guineas." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ward, rising, said: As the representative of the shareholders, I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Board for their good management of the company, and congratulate them on the figures which they are able to put before us to-day, and especially on being in a position to write off the balance of £400 for the trading rights, and to bring the debenture down to practically the nominal sum of £400. I hope that when we meet next year we shall be able to say that debenture does not exist. I think that the Directors have done exceedingly well for us in the difficulties which they have had to surmount, and I congratulate them on the success which they have attained.

The Chairman: Will you include in that resolution the staff working abroad, because the result attained has been as much due to them as to the work here?

Mr. Ward: I will gladly do so. I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors and Staff. It is only the directors who know the value of the work of their staff, and I am quite sure they could not have accomplished these results if they had not a very able staff in the East.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chairman: We can only direct policy; it rests with the actual agents and their ways of carrying it out whether the company is successful or not. On behalf of my brother directors and staff, I beg to thank you very much for the kind remarks made.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The fourteenth annual report of the directors to the 31st December, 1908, is as follows:—

The Directors herewith present to the Shareholders the Report and Accounts, duly audited, to the 31st December, 1908. The balance of profit and loss account, inclusive of £648 10s. 10d. brought forward from previous year, shows a credit of £1,802 16s. 9d.

The directors recommend that this amount be allocated as follows: To write the balance (£400) off "Purchase of Trading Rights," to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. for the year, free of income tax, absorbing £720 15s., and to carry forward £682 16s. 9d. to the next account; the sum carried forward includes provision for payment on June 1st, 1909, of the sum of £500 off the debenture, in terms of the bond.

The agreement with Bell's Asbestos Company, Limited, having expired on December 31st, 1908, a new agreement has been entered into.

Mr. H. R. Preston retires by rotation, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Messrs. Cooper, Scott & Clarke, the Company's auditors, also retire, and offer themselves for re-appointment.

By order of the Board,

G. LENNOX, Secretary.

25th June, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To trade expenses	44	10	2
To London office expenses	220	1	0
To directors' fees	250	0	0
To auditors' fee	15	15	0
To debenture interest	54	18	7
To income tax	86	16	0
To advertisements	25	0	0
To depreciation on furniture	0	16	0
"	697	16	9
To balance, net profit	1,154	5	11
	£1,852	2	8

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By discount, &c.	175	17	5
By commission	227	14	4
By profit on trading	1,448	10	11
	£1,852	2	8

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To authorised capital:— 8,604 shares of 12/6 each	£5377	10	0
To subscribed capital:—7688 shares, 12/6 each, fully paid	4,805	0	0
To sundry creditors:—London and Branches	1,795	15	0
To debenture bond	1,000	0	0
To reserve	1,500	0	0
To unclaimed dividends	252	8	0
To contingent liability for goods on consignment, per contra	£731	13	0
To Profit and Loss account, Balance from last account	£2,069	5	10
Less amount written off purchase of trading rights	£500	0	0
Dividends 1908	720	15	0
Reserve account	200	0	0
	£1,420	15	0
	£648	10	10
Add profit for the year 1908	1,154	5	11
	1,802	12	9
	£11,155	19	9

Note.—Exchange is taken at—
Hongkong at 1s. 8½. per dollar
Singapore at 2s. 4d. per dollar

Assets.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By cash at bank and in hand—At London and branches	727	17	3
By remittance in transit	700	0	0
By Bell's Asbestos Company, Limited—deposit account	250	0	0
By London assets:—	£.	s.	d.
Sundry debtors	326	19	7
Office furniture	7	6	9
	334		7
By Hongkong agency assets:—			
Furniture	£22	8	9
Steam launch	352	2	6
Sundry debtors	309	1	3
Stock	2,133	16	11
	2,817	8	11
By Singapore agency assets:—			
Furniture	£	10	0
Sundry debtors	1,870	1	3
Stock	2,743	6	4
Stock on consignment	711	12	1
	5,335	9	8
By goods in transit	480	8	3
By Consignment sales	110	10	4
By Purchase of trading rights	£3,000	0	0
Less written off	2,600	0	0
	400	0	0
By Goods on consignment, per contra	731	13	0
	£11,155	19	9

HONGKONG FLOUR MERCHANT.

PREDICTS INCREASE OF TRADE.

"Not only Seattle, but the whole Pacific coast will reap inestimable profits through the development of Oriental trade in the next few years, and I predict that the possession of the Philippines will enable the American merchant marine in time to dominate the Pacific trade," said Quan Kai, a millionaire flour merchant of Hongkong, yesterday, reports a Seattle paper of 1st ult.

Besides controlling an immense flour business, Mr. Quan is compradore for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company, and is agent for the Portland Flouring Mills Company.

"There is no doubt that the future extension of the world's trade will be in the Orient. No country has as great advantages for trade in the Orient as has the United States," continued Mr. Quan. "My country is most favourably disposed to the United States, and is anxious to do business with this country. Annually China imports millions of dollars' worth of goods from the United States now, and this trade is increasing all the time."

On his pleasure tour of the Pacific coast and visit to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, Quan Kai is accompanied by his two young sons, Quan Chee On, aged 14, and Yet On, aged 12; his nephew, Quan Yuen, a San Francisco merchant; J. W. Ganong, of Portland, vice-president of the Portland Flouring Mills Company, and the latter's son Arthur.

"Though I was educated on the Pacific coast this is my first visit to Seattle," said Quan Kai. "We arrived in San Francisco on the *Manchuria*, June 14, and spent a week there as guests of T. B. Wilcox, president of the Portland Flouring Mills Company. We visited a week in Portland where we were entertained by the officers of the company I represent. We were in Tacoma for a day and I intend to spend several days visiting this wonderful city."

For seventeen years Quan Kai conducted a wholesale boot and shoe house in San Francisco, where he laid the foundation of his fortune. In 1891 he sold out and returned to China. The party plans to sail for the Orient on July 22 on the *Mongolia*.

MESSRS. Hale & Co., Saigon, write in their rice market report of 23rd ult. as follows:—The few sales effected to Java and the Philippines during the past week at ruling prices, have tended to advance our market to no small degree. In expectation of a strong demand from these directions Millers are now adopting a cautious policy, and are only open to contract at limits which buyers are reluctant to pay for the present. At the close, our market shows indications of being well able to maintain price.

THE JAPAN-CHINA SYNDICATE.

ADOPTION OF PROSPECTUS.

The thirty-six representative business-men who held a meeting on the 13th ult. at the Mitsui Club, Tokyo, to consider the preliminaries for the formation of the proposed syndicate for China met again at the Mitsui Club on the 20th ultimo. Those present included Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Masuda, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Baron Matsuwo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Toyokawa Ryohei, of the Mitsu Bishi, Baron Takahashi, President of the Specie Bank, Baron Mitsui, Baron Iwasaki, &c.

The meeting adopted the prospectus and a draft of the Articles of Association of the syndicate. The prospectus provides that the object of the concern is to undertake the investigation, the drawing up of plans, and the construction of railways and other engineering works, shipbuilding, electric and other works, and also to invest money directly or indirectly in undertakings in China or supply capital to industries in China. The capital of the concern will be Y1,000,000, of which one quarter will be called up for the time being. The syndicate will be constituted a limited liability company. The concern being in the nature of a syndicate, the shareholders will not be allowed to transfer their shares without obtaining the approval of the board of directors. The company will receive a suitable remuneration for services rendered in obtaining contracts for works either direct or through subcontractors, in the event of the company letting out any work.

The Articles of Association of the company consist of 40 items, divided into six sections. Section I. gives the provisions for the business of the company as set out in the prospectus. The style of the company will be the "Nisshin Kogyo Kaisha" in Japanese and the "Japan-China Development Company" in English. The head office of the company will be established in Tokyo. The term of the company's business will be twenty years from the date of the registration of its formation, and will be renewable by the vote of a general meeting of the shareholders. Section II. contains provisions relating to the shares. The shares of the company will bear the names of the prescribed holders. The capital will be divided into 20,000 shares of Y50 each. Section III. comprises rules for general meeting, which are identical with those of other companies. Section IV. contains rules for officials—directors and auditors—as in the case of other companies. Section V. contains rules relating to the accounts. It is provided that out of the profit for each half-year, 5 per cent. or more will be placed to the legal reserve, the same percentage to the special reserve, and an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. will be paid as bonuses to the officials. Section VI. contains rules for the inauguration of the company. It is provided that the amount of promoting expenses shall not exceed Y1,000.

It is believed that early next month all the steps necessary for the formation of the company will be taken and the company floated.

A NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

Dealing with the prospects of the syndicate, a Tokyo dispatch to the *Osaka Shimpo* remarks that Germany's commercial policy is in full swing in the Orient, and her Government and people have been in harmonious co-operation striving to acquire rights and profit in the East. On the other hand the Japanese Foreign Office has afforded no assistance to Japanese business-men in promoting their interests in foreign countries. For example, Japanese Consular reports are not worth a sen, being extremely inaccurate in their information. Russia have lost about Y2,000,000 in their Oriental trade and Mr. Okura has lost about Y4,000,000 in Korea and Manchuria. Syndicates have been formed in Great Britain, America, and Germany in co-operation with the respective Governments and people for the extension of their commercial interests in China. Being aware of this, Mr. Okura and the Mitsui proposed to form a syndicate for business in China with the help of the Government. But the Mitsu Bishi faction does not appear to welcome the scheme for the formation of the syndicate, and some of the leading business-men associated with the Mitsu Bishi refused to attend the meeting at the Mitsui Club. In these circumstances it is feared that, even if the company is floated the anticipated success may not be realised.

DISAGREEMENT AMONG FINANCIERS.

The second preliminary meeting for the formation of the Japan-China Development Company was held on the 20th ultimo at the Mitsui Club. Invitations were issued to 36 leading business-men in Tokyo and other places, but not more than fifteen responded. Mr. Kurachi, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau in the Foreign Office, was also present. A Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* states that the Mitsu Bishi interests do not welcome the scheme, as they believe there is a tendency for the syndicate to be utilised by the Mitsuj and Mr. Okura. For this reason they have all along abstained from attending the meeting of the projectors. Mr. Toyokawa, a director of the Mitsu Bishi firm, resigned his position as a promoter and refused to take any share in the company. The officials and leading business-men interested in the syndicate are hurt at this attitude, and Baron Shibusawa—the great pacificator—is exercising his influence to induce the Mitsu Bishi to support the syndicate.

The meeting on Tuesday, the 20th, dispersed without arriving at any definite decision owing to the refusal of the Mitsu Bishi interests to support the scheme and also to the small attendance.

QUESTIONS BY MR. MATSUKATA.

A Tokyo dispatch states that the proposed capital of the Japan-China syndicate, in which so much of the financial magnates of Japan are interested, is only Y1,000,000. This has excited a great deal of talk among the promoters. At the latest meeting several of those present dealt with the point, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Kondo (of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha), and Mr. Hayakawa (of the Mitsui Bank) putting a number of questions. Mr. Matsukata (of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe) also put a question to Marquis Katsura the Premier. Mr. Matsukata said that there was an essential matter bearing on the success of the operations of the syndicate after its formation. On what basis, he asked, had the capital of the syndicate been proposed at Y1,000,000. He remarked that in England, which enjoyed a high reputation for successful business syndicates, there were powerful financial agents who were willing to negotiate the supply of any sum of money, however large, from capitalists and bankers for the purpose of carrying out business enterprises which were sound in nature and likely to prove profitable. In these circumstances the capital of a syndicate in England need not necessarily be so high as Y1,000,000. Y10,000 or Y100,000 was ample, because the powerful financial agents who enjoyed almost boundless credit represented capital worth hundreds of millions of yen. Japan had no such powerful financial agents. In undertaking works in China, a large capital would be locked up, and provision would have to be made for an ample working fund. Chinese preferred to pay for materials supplied on the instalment system, while discount would have to be allowed and other concessions made. All these conditions were inseparable from business transacted with the Chinese and should accordingly be provided for. Taking advantage of the presence of the Minister of Finance (Marquis Katsura), the financial magnates, and other influential men at the meeting, he (Mr. Matsukata) desired to ask whether any arrangement had been made for dealing with this matter successfully. If such an arrangement had been made, he would not press for details. But if nothing had been done in the matter it was ridiculous to propose a capital of Y1,000,000 for the syndicate. For undertaking works in China, which were boundless in extent, five or ten million yen would not be sufficient. In the event of the syndicate undertaking such works without making proper financial arrangements, he could foresee nothing but disaster for the concern.

Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, replied, but his remarks did not appear to satisfy the assembly. Marquis Katsura and others present regarded the question raised by Mr. Matsukata as reasonable, and it was agreed that the matter should be thoroughly investigated.

As already stated in our columns, the Mitsu Bishi Company, one of the most important financial concerns in Japan, has refused to join the syndicate. In an interview with a representative of the *Osaka Mainichi*, Mr. Toyokawa, the general manager of the company, stated that he had been invited to attend the meeting of the promoters on the 13th instant at the Mitsui Club, but he was unable to do so, as Baron Iwasaki Kyuya, the president and principal partner of the company, was ill at the time. Mr. Toyokawa said he had no hostile feeling against the scheme. He was interested in many branches of business, but his capacity and condition of health would not allow him to enter upon further undertakings of such moment. Moreover, he had no experience in the business which the syndicate proposed to carry on, and it was not congenial to him. For these reasons he refused to have any share in the syndicate. He had heard nothing from the promoters since he had communicated his decision to them. It was reported that the Mitsu Bishi was opposed to the scheme, but all he would remark was that the views of the firm in this matter could not be judged from his own views. Baron Iwasaki's views would not be decided without due consideration of the matter, so that the opinion of the firm could not yet be expressed.—*Japan Chronicle.*

ECHO OF THE TYPHOON.

THE CRANLEY-VANDALIA CASE.

Before Lords Justices Vaughan-Williams, Moulton, and Buckley, an appeal was heard of the owners of the steamship *Cranley* from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane's, holding the *Cranley* alone to blame for a collision between that vessel and the Hamburg-American liner *Vandalia* at Hongkong during a typhoon in July last. Both vessels were at anchor at the wharves, the *Vandalia* discharging cargo, and the *Cranley* undergoing repairs, when, at 11 a.m., a signal was shown, indicating a typhoon at a distance exceeding 300 nautical miles. The master of the *Cranley* had her towed out to an anchorage, and the *Vandalia* steamed out. Shortly before midnight on July 28, when the typhoon was raging in the harbour, the vessels collided.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane held that the *Cranley* had dragged, and the *Vandalia* had not, and therefore, that she was to blame. This Court now reversed that decision, holding that there was no negligence on the part of the master of the *Cranley*. Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams said:—

He thought that he should be wrong in holding that the master of the *Cranley* had by any neglect to get up steam brought about the collision. They had had the assistance of their assessors, and he gathered from their answers to questions which had been put to them that, if the boilers of the *Cranley* had been in position and in a condition to be used effectively at the moment when the first signal was exhibited, then as a matter of good seamanship the master ought to have got up steam. But in fact the *Cranley* was undergoing repairs, her fires were out, and her boilers were empty, and it was obvious that, if the master had immediately proceeded to take steps for getting up steam, he could not have got up steam within such a time as would have been available for the purpose of preventing the collision. He did not desire to express any opinion on the question whether the remoteness of the danger to be apprehended from the approaching typhoon would exonerate the master from the obligation to get up steam. He based his decision on the ground that, if the master had proceeded to take steps to get up steam immediately on seeing the first signal, it would not have been in time to prevent the collision. In his opinion the appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton said he was of the same opinion. There was no doubt that this accident occurred in the very fiercest moment of a very violent typhoon. He thought it well to leave captains free to act on the knowledge of each moment with the certainty that such action would not be used against them in a court of law.

Lord Justice Buckley also agreed.

JAPANESE MEDICAL LAW.

NEW AMENDMENT RELATING TO ADVERTISING.

An amendment to the Law relating to Physicians, which was approved by the Diet in the last session, was published and duly promulgated in the *Official Gazette* of Saturday, the 17th ultimo. By the amendment, medical men are prohibited from advertising their abilities, methods of treatment, and experiences in any form. All that they may do is to advertise their name, together with any degrees or diplomas held by them, and their speciality.

A *Home Department Order No. 19* issued by the Home Minister prohibits proprietors of hospitals and other establishments where medical advice is given to the public from advertising in any form their methods of treatment or experience, as well as details of the buildings in which the patients are treated. Degrees or diplomas, and the special diseases treated may alone be advertised. This applies also to dentists. Those infringing this Order render themselves liable to a fine not exceeding Y100.—*Japan Chronicle.*

SUB-LIEUTENANT M. E. Highton, serving aboard the cruiser *Kent*, China Squadron, has been promoted lieutenant and reappointed to the *Kent* temporarily. Lieutenant Highton first joined the service as a cadet in May, 1904, and passed out creditably, and was promoted sub-lieutenant in August, 1907. The present commission of the *Kent* is drawing to a close, and she is due for recommissioning in November next, when her two years' spell under Captain Gerald C. A. Marseaux terminates.

CHINA BORNEO CO., LD.

WORK FOR THE SLIPWAY.

The Sandakan correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* writes:—

We hear the Sabah S. S. Co. has placed an order with the China-Borneo Co., Ltd., for the construction of the hull of a new steamer. The particulars are not yet public property, but we understand the boat is to be a considerable advance on anything yet attempted locally.

S. Y. "PETREL."

The Governor's yacht *Petrel* is now in the hands of the China-Borneo Co., as the result of a fire in her bunkers a little time ago. We have not heard how serious the damage is as yet, but the vessel is on the Company's patent slip at present.

A BRITON IN SAIGON.

The "Continental" is Saigon's leading hotel, a most imposing structure but very expensive as French hotels go. One never expects in France, or her colonies, to pay anything like the amount in Britain or the United States. On learning that the tariff on pension was $8 per day I bowed gracefully, jumped into the voiture and rattled off to the Hotel des Nations.

This, too, is a good hotel but I was invited to climb six flights of steep stairs to the roof, actually, and to pay $6 with the electric light as an extra.

Madame, who interviewed me, in a very décolleté peignoir (Frenchwomen never put on anything like a frock till sun-down) went into raptures over the cuisine, the wine, thrown in free, and especially "ze douche," one of those plus and needles sprays that sting you at all points of the compass. Still in spite of the chef's art, the wine and "ze douche" I couldn't get over those six flights of stairs and descended to my voiture once more and gave orders to drive to the Hotel de France.

I was getting "to know the ropes" of Saigon pretty well by this time, and although the driver, the horse, and the four coolies were all perspiring freely (the latter especially), chasing the cab in the hope of carrying my baggage if I ever found a place, I enjoyed the situation I had come, for mild adventures and first impressions are lasting.

At the Hotel de France, I encountered the same difficulty with stairs, lifts being unknown, and although the coolies in desperation had actually lifted two bags from the roof, I made them put them back, the cavalcade then starting for the Hotel de la Paix.

At last here was something! A large balcony room on the first floor, a writing-table, a wardrobe, a gilt clock that wouldn't go, a tremendous bed, and a dressing-room with a shower-bath! This amazed me, as the French don't take baths as a rule.

"M'sieur can have the tout ensemble for $5 per day and no extras."

"C'est bon, madame, but the price seems a little high."

"Mais non, m'sieur," said madame smiling sweetly, but if m'sieur will take the apartments for a week, he can have them for $4.50."

They don't talk of dollars in Saigon, but piastre, the latter being about 2/—each. As there was no steamer for Hongkong for a week I closed with the bargain, much to the relief of the four streaming coolies, the horse, the driver and all concerned.

"What tot going to all that trouble," remarked a friend.

"We are all free-traders, my dear chap" I replied, "and especially as regards hotels. I find that certain "grand" hotels have names, merely, and charge exorbitantly for that, the procure at a less magnificent price for half the money. The difficulty is in finding it."

Saigon is laid out with an air of magnificence. To cross the Boulevard Charner, for example, is quite a little journey, being a hundred yards from side to side. Numerous cafés with cool looking palms, white awnings, and bands playing in the evening make up a gay scene and remind you that you are in France again. You can dine alfresco, your table right on the pavement in fact, and watch the crowd flittting past. Everybody in Saigon goes home at 11 a.m. and stays there till 3 p.m. when the city is practically asleep. You might fire a gatling gun up the principal rue and not even hit a policeman. Exercise is taken by going to the opera. Frenchmen of all classes simply revel in such things as "La Belle Hélène" "Girofle Girofla." I heard the tuneful work "Le Petit Duc" and the house was crowded.

The heat of Saigon is notorious. The soldiers who loll about the barracks have ennui written on their features, and the guards are almost falling over in the heat of the day. I never saw a more untidy, slovenly looking lot, with tunics unbottoned in the street, grease-stained trousers, bulging like balloons at the hips, and going in at the ankles like a cyclist. The French don't seem to know, according to our ideas, how to ride or drive. A Frenchman comes down the Boulevard Charner as fast as the horse can go holding the reins on a level with his eyebrows, hauling in the slack, and stamping madly on a foot gong. A dreadful exhibition. The French motorist, too, is a perfect demon, but then most motorists are demons!

Looking at Saigon and Hanoi, the latter still better and far more extravagant, I want to know where does the money come from and what return does the French Government get for spending such huge sums in Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam and Tonkin? Buildings worthy of Paris, millions sunk in non-productive adornment, every second person in uniform, grand uniforms, and all paid a good deal more probably than they are worth.

—H. M. M. in *Singapore Free Press.*

FROZEN CHINESE PIGS.

[Mr. John Burns, when asked a question in the House concerning the arrival of frozen pig carcases from China, replied, "I don't know and don't care."]

When members fire the usual volley
Of questions on the day's concerns,
There's one man thinks the game is folly,
And that one man is Mr. Burns.
For when approached re China bacon,
And how it ranks as breakfast fare,
He made reply, his nerves unshaken,
"I neither know nor do I care!"

F. J. C. in *Sunday Times.*

IT is stated that as a Chinese Naturalisation Code has been promulgated in the provinces, the Waiwupu deems it advisable to impose certain restrictions on some Chinese who naturalize themselves as foreign subjects for the sake of protection, but continue to reside in the interior and often abuse their foreign protection to the detriment of other Chinese. The Ministry decides to rule that they should not be permitted to reside in the interior; that they should not be employed as military or police officers; that they should be debarred from the local Councils as well as forbidden to make direct representations to the local officials; and, lastly, that their children should not be allowed to attend Government educational institutions.—*N. C. D. News.*

COTTON SPINNING IN JAPAN.

A PROSPEROUS COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Fuji Spinning Company, held last week, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 20th ult., adopted the recommendation of the board of directors to distribute a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The meeting was then converted into a special general meeting, and considered a proposal to double the company's capital by increasing it to Y16,000,000. The proposal was unanimously adopted. The new shares are to be first offered to all shareholders on the list on October 1st next—one new share to one old. Mr. Wada, managing director of the company, repudiated a report that the company was to suspend its working on account of the scarcity of the stock of raw cotton. Mr. Wada said that the company held a stock of 8,845,150 kin, which would be sufficient to last for seven months. The new capital is required for the extension of the company's mills. The new works now in progress are the Oyama Fourth Cotton Spinning Mill, fitted with 40,000 spindles, estimated to cost over Y1,500,000, the Mine Water Power Electric Works, the cost of which is estimated at over Y2,000,000, and the Hodogaya Mill. For these temporary loans have been made or debentures issued. The Hodogaya mill is expected to be completed shortly and the other two at the end of this year. Upon the completion of these works, they are estimated to bring in about Y1,000,000 of additional profit.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirteenth ordinary annual meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ld., Queen's Buildings, on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., reads as follows:—

The general managers have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1909.

ACCOUNTS.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, after writing off $270.05 for depreciation and including $1,254.76 brought forward from last year, is $9,282.54, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to reserve fund	$1,000.00
" pay a dividend of 15 % on ordinary shares	5,940.00
" General managers' remuneration	2,000.00
" carry forward to new account	342.54
	$9,282.54

AUDITOR.

The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1909.

Liabilities.

Capital 9,900 ordinary shares of $50, of which $4 per share paid	$39,600.00	
100 Founders' shares of $10 fully paid	1,000.00	
		$ 40,600.00
Reserve fund		45,000.00
Unclaimed dividends		499.60
Reserve for extra depreciation		307.42
Bills payable		8,028.10
Profit and loss account balance		9,282.54
		$139,608.03

Assets.

Launches		6,213.83
Furniture and fittings	$2,159.19	
Less written off	270.05	
		1,889.14
Value of material on hand in Hongkong, Singapore and Shanghai		80,158.26
Unexpired portion of insurance policies		630.95
Sundry debtors		39,538.55
Cash with bankers		10,207.54
Cash in hand		970.36
		$139,608.03

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31ST MAY, 1909.

To interest	$ 11.90
" Auditor's fee	100.00
" Depreciation for year ending 31st May	270.05
" Balance	9,282.54
	$9,664.49
By Balance from last account	$1,254.76
" Transfer fees	3.00
" Profit on trading	8,406.73
	$9,664.49

WIRELESS AT SHANGHAI.

THE PALACE HOTEL INSTALLATION.

With reference to the fate of the wireless telegraphic installation on the Palace Hotel, to which we referred some ten days ago, we are informed that the controversy with the Chinese Imperial Telegraphs will probably be settled within the course of the next few days. It will be remembered that the Chinese Telegraphs, while claiming that wireless telegraphy in China is a Government monopoly, have offered to take over the plant at cost price and remove it from the hotel to their own premises. According to present advices this view of the matter will probably be upheld. There is no truth in the report that the directors of the hotel have been ordered by the British Minister at Peking to remove the installation.—*N. C. D. News.*

S.S. "TACOMA MARU."

QUICK PASSAGE.

We are informed by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha that the s.s. *Tacoma Maru*, their first Trans-Pacific steamer, which left Hongkong on the 3rd July last on her maiden voyage to Tacoma, Wash. (via ports), arrived last Saturday afternoon, the 31st July, being two days earlier than her scheduled date of arrival.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 1st August, 1909:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	433	241
Chinese	247	2,548
Total	680	2,789

Lepers of Kwangtung.

AGED PRIEST'S HUMANITARIAN WORK.

"A BLUE FEAR OF LEPROSY."

About two years ago we presented a sketch in these columns of the scheme the aged priest, the Rev. Father Conrardy, had in view of establishing a leper settlement for the Chinese near Canton. The veteran humanitarian, who is over seventy years of age, has lost no time in pushing forward his scheme, which we are glad to note, is now an accomplished fact. Father Conrardy is now in Hongkong convalescing after a serious attack of bronchitis to which he is very susceptible.

It is well known that the reverend gentleman has never ceased in his labours on behalf of those suffering from leprosy, having spent many years with the lepers of Molokai, Hawaii, where he assisted Rev. Father Damien up to the time of his death, being with him during the last moments, and continuing the charge for seven years afterwards, until their welfare was well assured. He then took up work among the Chinese, where he was first some thirteen years ago, as he found they were the most neglected of all the lepers of the world, and that there was no Government help available for them. To obtain funds, he undertook a tour through cities of Europe and America, lecturing to the charitable and sympathetic of all races and creeds. Finally, feeling he had obtained sufficient funds for the time at least, he, about two years ago, went to his old field of labour in Canton. From the several cities he visited on his collecting tour he forwarded to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Canton the moneys given him, which amounted to about $30,000—the net result of two years' hard work. This sum he counted upon having invested at 5 per cent., and from the proceeds hoped to be able to do something towards helping in a small but permanent way the poorer lepers.

A letter, dated the 10th May last, addressed to the humanitarian's friends in Montreal, expresses the warmest feelings of gratitude to his friends in Canada, and Montreal especially, for their generosity two years ago, and wishes that in some manner it be made known the disposition he has made of the funds they assisted him to collect. At the time of writing he was convalescing in the hospital from an attack of acute bronchitis, resulting from a drenching got about two months previously in walking from the leper village. He was not well able to resist the attack, having last January dislocated his left shoulder in a fall he had in the dark while going a long distance upon his mission duties.

On his arrival in China, he was well received by the Viceroy and high officials. He went to a leper village which he had visited thirteen years before, and found there over 600 lepers. He began work at once, under unfavourable circumstances. First a leper house was given him, but no furniture, and he had to do the best he could in dressing the afflicted. The conditions under which he had to work were such as to multiply his labours to a most fatiguing extent, in addition to which he had to walk many miles to and from the leper settlements. The food obtainable in those remote places is meagre, and of the poorest, frequently only an egg or two and a crust of bread.

In his letter he says: "My work every day increases. I had some cases of bubonic plague, and also of cholera. Oh! what sad, sad cases, I had before my eyes. Three or four lepers in each little room. These have a door, but no bare ground, and no one to attend upon them. Most of the people have a blue fear of leprosy. I was often called "Ma Fung" (i.e., leper). So would cry the children, seeing me coming, and would run away from me. I was told by some I would do well to remain altogether with the lepers no matter if I was to die in a few weeks. I find it strange—that incessant fear of leprosy, which accounts for the cold attention to the afflicted. I am not well, but I hope God will give me a few more years to work for the lepers. I bought an island 60 miles from Canton up the river, and caused houses to be put up. Twenty lepers were already there, and forty upon the shore. I could have now, God knows, over 1,000 lepers to care for. If only I can live five years more. I have well begun; it would be easy now to go ahead.

I have to see the Viceroy to see if he would allow me 5 cents per day for the lepers in my charge. I have spent over one-third of the money I collected, for the purchases of the land, the buildings and the improvements, so I will have only $1,000 a year income on the money I have left at 5 per cent. The United States, San Francisco, have only 22 lepers mostly Chinese, to which the States give $6,000 a year. In Massachusetts, New Bedford, 5 lepers cost $9,000 a year. Louisiana, 50 lepers cost $24,000 a year. In Molokai, $75,000 for less than 800 lepers; and here I could keep each 1,000 for $6,000 a year, having no salaries to pay, no physician's fees, nor superintendence, but I do not know if I will be able to control hundreds of lepers. Among them there are bad characters, but if they do not obey I will send them away. I have 12 Chinese soldiers for protection against pirates and bad lepers. If I was only 40 years old; then I feared no one and nothing.

I have trained two lepers, a boy and a girl, as helpers. The three of us often work ten hours a day."

It would appear that the work to be done amongst lepers of China is enormous, and the workers and means are totally inadequate for even a small part of it. The task voluntarily undertaken by Father Conrardy is one that cannot fail to excite the admiration of all humanitarians, and all will hope for the speedy recovery of the old gentleman so that he may soon be in the field of his labour in the noble work of alleviating the misery of suffering humanity.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

CAPTURE BY SHIMONOSEKI POLICE.

Four specimens of the genus *homin*, including a female, are now in the hands of the Shimonoseki police, charged with an attempt to kidnap two Kagoshima women to Singapore. It appears that the two women, each 24 years of age, recently came to Moji seeking domestic employment and fell into the hands of the above mentioned individuals engaged in the traffic of women. On the night of the 15th ulto. under the pretence of forwarding their victims to Kobe to take up the sought-for situations, the women were being stowed on board a steamer at Moji bound for Singapore when they were discovered. They were landed at Shimonoseki and handed over to the police, to whom they gave information enabling the capture of the fiends now in custody.

It is passing strange, says the *Nagasaki Press*, from which we quote the above, that a British port is very frequently chosen as a market in this despicable traffic, Hongkong and Singapore being the favourites. We shall look forward with interest to the ultimate disposal of the present case.

Beggar to Philanthropist.

LIFE STORY OF A SHANTUNG MENDICANT.

VICEROY YUAN SHU-FUN'S APPRECIATION.

A remarkable story, vouched to be absolutely accurate in all its details, is related in a native contemporary. A Chinese correspondent kindly forwards to us the following translation of the story, which has appealed to a large number of the native community in Hongkong the more so, as they remark, at a time when efforts are being energetically directed in high quarters to elevate the educational status of the Chinese:—Moo Fun, who was a native of the Shantung Province, began life as a mendicant; he was a man of the lowest order and humblest position, but his later deed earned for him wide renown throughout the Empire and had to do with the promotion of education. His father died while he was, yet in his minority. He went about with his mother to beg for alms, and when he obtained food, he was wont to give to his mother first, whereby he was called a filial son. At the age of seven his mother died from illness, and Moo Fun still pursued his avocation of a mendicant. What troubled him was that he was destitute of knowledge and had no education. When he saw the country boys go to school, he followed them trying to learn some things out of them; but the lads despised and insulted him. Moo became much enraged thereat, and took the resolution that he would teach the people to learn. During the day he went out begging, and at night he spun hemp or milled rice or wheat for others. He saved all his earnings from the latter occupation, and during twenty years or more his savings amounted to ten thousand odd dollars. With this money he established public schools and donated funds towards the maintenance of educational institutions. He died in 1898 at the early age of a little over forty years. Before his death someone advised him to procure a wife, but his reply was that a married man would have children whose support might have swallowed up his earnings. As for himself he preferred to remain single in order to accomplish his life-long end. He, therefore, remained a bachelor all his life. All the public schools established by him were placed under the charge of inspectors engaged by him, while he himself abstained from taking any part in the management of the schools. It was his pleasure to hear boys reading their lessons daily. When a teacher became idle, he would go on his knees before him, so as to induce him to industry. He thus became much respected. For an uneducated man like Moo Fun, who had been a mendicant for over three decades and who devoted all his earnings to the promotion of educational enterprises, none would gainsay that the good work he had performed for the benefit of men was in a sense of incalculable value.

Now, His Excellency Yuan Shu Fun, Viceroy-designate of the Two Kwang Provinces, considering Moo Fun to have been a model among men, has thought it not only fit and proper to build a memorial in remembrance of the man's golden deed, but to place the act on record in the Imperial Archives in order to stimulate the people and furnish emulation to those of the future generation.

His Excellency has therefore petitioned the Throne on the subject and his request has now been granted accordingly.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DOUGHERTY.

U.S.S. "RAINBOW."

It is with feelings of most profound regret that we have to record the death of Captain John A. Dougherty, of the U.S.S. *Rainbow*, which occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning; reports the *Shanghai Times* of 2nd inst. Captain Dougherty entered the hospital some four days ago, suffering from a severe chill which afterwards developed into acute pneumonia and which defied all the skill of the medical attendants.

The deceased, who was about 51 years of age, was stationed in Tokio some two years ago and was afterwards transferred to the *Rainbow*, Admiral Harber's flagship of the third Pacific squadron. He was a popular officer and his untimely demise will be greatly regretted by his brother officers, as well as by the men who have been under his control.

Captain Dougherty was a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and had distinguished himself as an able and efficient officer. The body has been embalmed and cable communication has been opened with the Navy Department, at Washington, as to the disposition of the remains. It is anticipated that the remains will be sent home to the States for interment.

KOBE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

YARN TRADE IN CHINA.

The Kobe Chamber of Commerce resumed its sitting at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th ultimo, to consider the question of the Customs tariff. There were present 21 members.

Mr. Matsukate, the Chairman of the Chamber, in relinquishing the chair to Mr. Sugiyama, Vice-Chairman, remarked that at the previous sitting he had stated that Indian cotton yarn had obtained a supremacy over Japanese yarn in China, whereupon Mr. Muto had denied this. But that he was right would be seen by the statistics of the export of yarn to Shanghai. Mr. Matsukata quoted the figures comparing the export of yarn from the two countries, which showed advantage for Indian yarn.

Mr. Muto was absent, so could not reply, but Mr. Ono, manager of the Mitsui Bank, said that, as far as his memory went, Mr. Muto had said that it was impossible to judge the ups and downs of the export of yarn to China from statistics alone. Indian spinners sent yarn to China as it was produced, and on consignment, while Japanese spinners sent it as it was sold. The business done in Indian and Japanese yarn in China was not so unequal as the export figures would seem to indicate.

Some discussion then ensued as to the order of the debate, which lasted so long that a recess was taken at 7.30 p.m. for supper. On the sitting being resumed, Mr. Ono moved an adjournment, as the members were tired of the long sitting in the heat, his motion being supported by others.

Mr. Matsukata opposed the motion on the ground that the result of the investigation of the Chamber must be reported early next month to a joint conference of Chambers to be held in Tokyo. However, by this time the attendance had declined to fourteen, and Mr. Yatsui further moved an adjournment. The motion, being supported Mr. Matsukata declared he would resign the chairmanship of the Committee. Further discussion ensued. Other members showed a disposition to leave, whereupon Mr. Matsukata repeated his threat to resign. At 8.20 p.m. the Chairman declared the sitting adjourned till Monday, the 26th, and the meeting rose.—*Japan Chronicle.*

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FOURTH ROUND.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB vs. CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

Last Friday evening the Praya at Naval Yard corner presented an unusual appearance, as group after group of men wended their way to the V.R.C. the occasion being the much talked of Water Polo match between teams representing the V.R.C. and C.Y.C.

The home side had made ample provision for spectators, the enclosure being lined with chairs and a large lighter which was kindly lent by the P. and O. was moored alongside the bath. The match was timed for 6 p.m. but an hour before that time the Club house was filled to its fullest capacity, with members and friends of the competing teams.

There were two changes in the teams from last year, when the Corinthians won by one goal, Claxton for the V.R.C. taking Sayer's place, and Gregory for the C.Y.C. filling the vacancy caused by E. Humphreys.

Punctually at 6 o'clock the teams took the water, each side receiving a loud ovation. As they lined up at their goals one could see grim determination on their faces.

The teams were as follows:—

Blues, V.R.C.:—L. E. Lammert (capt.), A. E. Alves, A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, P. M. Remedios, A. A. Claxton, and J. M. Roza Pereira.

Whites: C. Y. C.:—R. C. Witchell (capt), C. J. Cooke, J. Forbes, O. R. Chunyut, G. Witchell, C. Humphreys and Gregory.

Referee:—T. Meek.

A silence that could be felt in its intensity awaited the sound of the whistle, but when the two teams were set going the pent up excitement found voice and a roar rent the air.

The whites secured through Cooke and carried play into the home side's territory. The attack, however, was repelled and the V. R. C. tried their luck, only to find a stumbling block in Witchell who secured and gave to Chunyut who tested Lammert but this lengthy keeper was not "found wanting." Barros for the Blues showed good pace and swam clear away. His shot, however, failed in its objective. Cooke was the next to try and lower the Blues colours but he was too closely attended by Carroll and failed. The teams were taking each other man for man and the play was of a very high order. A brief but stinging attack of the Blues was repelled and the Whites came down and took lodgments in V.R.C. waters when Lammert, in goal, was kept busy. He sent the C.Y.C. to the right about with a well placed pass to Barros. The latter player took the ball the whole length and had he passed to Carroll when Chunyut came across, it is more than probable that a goal would have been registered but he essayed a shot on his own account which went high. The visiting team came again but found the defence too strong and Carroll securing put in a long shot which gave Forbes some trouble to keep out. Half time was then called, the score sheet being blank. This was about a fair representation of the game and each side up to this had had their share of the play.

On resuming a change was noticed in the Corinthian team, Gregory going into goal vice Forbes, and this was undoubtedly a good move on the Captain's part. The Whites again secured and Cooke put in a stinging shot which Lammert, "the goalkeeper" dealt with very skilfully but only at the expense of a corner. This, however, brought the Blues grist to the mill of the C. Y. C. Lammert then gave to Claxton who was fouled by [illegible] the throw opened a strong [illegible] roll about three quarter way down the field and this player did not hesitate, but put in a long tricky shot which brought down the C.Y.C.'s colours, amidst roars of applause.

It was some few seconds before the shouts died away, and the two teams were again set going, the whites trying all they knew to equalise, but although Cooke was well placed and fed continuously he was too closely watched by Carroll. This seemed to make the C Y.C. man raw and he completely lost his temper when failing "ducked" by his antagonist, and gripped Carroll by the shoulders and brought him under, using him very roughly.

Shortly after this the whistle went for time and the V.R.C. team thus take premier position for the season in the world of Water Polo. We can only say the best side won.

B.O.C. vs. 83RD CO. R. G. A

This was a one-sided game and the Boys did not have much difficulty in scoring. A. S. Ellis opened the score which was followed again by another. Leitão then had possession of the ball and sent in a stinging shot. Not long after this the leather was passed to Peterson who swam up the bath and netted the fourth goal, the whistle shortly afterwards sounding half-time.

Not long after play the ball was passed to A. R. Ellis who netted the fifth goal and Peterson added the sixth. The "Boys" then played carelessly and the Artillerymen had possession of the ball and passed to one all along by himself who swam up the bath and netted the first goal for the 83rd. The boys scored another goal before the whistle went for time.

B. O. C.:—7. 83rd Co. R. G. A.,

The teams were:—

B. O. C.:—A. R. Ellis, A. S. Ellis, H. J. White, H. W. Peterson, I. E. Chunyut, B. Muskett, and Leitao.

83rd Co. R. G. A.:—Robinson, Green, Nash, Sile, Ripley, Baldwin and Parrington.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C.	4	4	0	0	8
C. Y. C.	4	3	1	0	6
L. R. C.	4	3	1	0	6
Buffs	4	3	1	0	6
B. O. C.	3	2	1	0	4
R. E.	3	1	2	0	2
87th Co., R.G.A.	3	0	3	0	0
88th Co., R.G.A.	3	0	3	0	0
83rd Co., R.G.A.	4	0	4	0	0

FIFTH ROUND.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB vs BOYS' OWN CLUB.

The V. R. C. met and defeated the B. O. C. in the first match of the 5th Round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition last Wednesday afternoon at the former's enclosure. From the outset of the game the home team pressed matters and the play was continually in front of the Boys' goal; the latter defended their citadel well, however, the V. R. C. representatives only being able to score 3 goals in the first spell and another 3 in the second. The following represented the competing teams:—

V. R. C.:—L. E. Lammert (Capt.), A. E. Alves, A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, A. A. Claxton, P. M. Remedios and J. M. Roza Pereira.

B. O. C.:—A. R. Ellis (Capt.), A. S. Ellis, M. A. R. Souza, B. Muskett, H. J. White, P. Yvanovich, and Leitao.

One of the clerks of the Grand Secretariat, who is a newspaper correspondent and who disclosed the proposed posthumous titles to be conferred on the five officials in Peking murdered by the Boxer Government, has been sentenced by Imperial Decree to transportation.

THE LATE MR. PERCY COCKE.

BODY RECOVERED.

It may be remembered that on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. a sad harbour fatality occurred in Gin Drinkers Bay, whereby Mr. Percy Cocke, a young and popular warder attached to the Victoria Gaol, lost his life by drowning. The circumstances which attended the fatal accident were very distressing, but as particulars have already appeared in the *Telegraph*, a recapitulation here is not required. The dead body of the deceased officer was recovered off the Cosmopolitan Dock by the Water Police shortly after ten o'clock last Thursday morning and was immediately removed to the mortuary for the usual inquest.

THE "WHANG HO."

INTERESTING CENTENARIAN OFF SOURABAYA.

VOYAGE OF CHINESE PIRATE CATCHER.

An interesting though rather crude-looking craft arrived at Sourabaya the other day, says the *Java Times*, and many conjectures were made as to whether her intentions were hostile or otherwise, as she sailed up the harbour with the gaping mouths of cannon showing on either side, and other warlike implements on board. All fears were groundless, however, for it turned out to be the old Chinese pirate catcher *Whang Ho*, which has been purchased by an American syndicate and is being taken round the world for show purposes.

The *Whang Ho* left Tahiti on June 28 of last year for New York, by way of Cape Horn, but after being at sea about forty days met with a severe southerly gale, during which the primitive Chinese rudder (worked by a long tiller) was broken, and the vessel blown out of her course. Repairs to the rudder were eventually effected, and Capt. Wilms dismissed the idea of going via The Horn, deciding that the route via Torres Strait, the Indian Ocean and the Cape of Good Hope would be safer.

MYSTERIOUS JUNK

After a lapse of some days breakers were seen ahead and the captain found himself near the Great Barrier Reef—a coral reef a little over 1,000 miles long which extends nearly the whole length of the Eastern Coast of Queensland. This dangerous reef was negotiated by good luck and good navigation (the captain being totally without chart) and the boat was brought up on the main coast of Australia. In this part of Australia, to the writer's own personal knowledge, there is only one family of whites, the rest of the inhabitants being Australian aboriginals. Not knowing his exact whereabouts the captain anchored in a small bay, intending to sail northerly along the coast and hoping to strike Thursday Island.

During the course of the night, however, the Captain of a steamer bound from Brisbane to Thursday Island saw the mysterious junk, in a secluded spot, and as Australia was at the time stringently enforcing the Opium and Alien Races Restriction laws, he was naturally suspicious, and reported the matter on arrival at Thursday Island. The receipt of the news caused quite a sensation, the local paper came out with a startling edition, and the populace were in a state of excitement. The sensational local editor ventured the opinion that as New South Wales was shipping a lot of gold to Japan, this armoured junk was in wait on this practically deserted part of the coast to relieve the Jap. of part of her cargo. The Collector of Customs, accompanied by other government officials, sailed down and boarded the junk in the Albany Pass, and their worst fears were allayed.

A new rudder was fitted on Thursday Island, and the vessel started on her trip to Sourabaya. Crossing the Gulf of Carpentaria she was again unlucky in meeting with another gale, which blew her once more out of her course down the Gulf to the mouth of the Batavia River. Here she fell in with a German missionary, who did everything possible to assist her. While anchored in the Batavia River the acting mate went on shore for a walk, but as he did not turn up that night the captain was a little afraid that he had got lost in the bush or was the victim of foul play at the hands of the natives, of whom there are many hostile tribes in this part. The following day Capt. Wilms enlisted the services of ten members of a friendly tribe, but without result. Meanwhile a native tracker from Napoon reserve was sent for, who succeeded in picking up the missing man's tracks, and eventually brought him back to the junk in a starving condition, after having been without food of any kind for four days.

A course was then steered for Sourabaya, where the vessel arrived without further mishap.

The *Whang Ho* is a wooden junk of 77 tons, 110ft. long, 24ft. beam, has a draft of 6 to 8ft., and is said to be 110 years old. Her frames appear to be all of camphor wood with masts of Formosan mahogany. She has a double bow ornamented with characteristic Chinese dragons. She has a fine roomy cabin aft, fitted with furniture of a dark wood-like ebony, beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ivory, with marble tops to tables, chairs etc. She has an armoury of weapons belonging to bygone days, consisting of boarding-grapnels, pikes, tridents, etc. There are also other implements of torture on show, such as the death cages, drowning-baskets, bleeding-boards, and so on which were used to despatch the pirates on capture. The *Whang Ho* is certainly worth a visit.

Capt. Wilms is accompanied by his wife, son and daughter and we commend their bravery in making the long voyage in such a small craft. We wish them bon voyage and safe arrival.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

At Quarry Bay at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 9th, and Thursday, the 12th inst.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

"Carmichael Cup." A handicap shoot for this cup will be held at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 8th August, at 9.30 a.m. Ranges:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Conditions:—Seven shots and sighter at each range. Entrance fee 50 cents. Ammunition can be purchased on the range. A good attendance is requested.

"Secretary's Cup," presented by Mr. G. D. Newbronner for the best (nett) grand aggregate score of the year.

"Russell's Cup, presented by Mr. W. Russell for the best (handicap) grand aggregate score of the year.

REVERSION.

Lance-Corpl. C. Pryce reverts to Private at his request and Private W. Stewart is appointed Lance-Corpl. with effect from this date.

RESIGNED.

Sergt. C. D. A. Hance is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 29th July.

AMBULANCE CLASS.

Enough names have not yet been received for the Ambulance Class. If more members will notify their intention of joining, arrangements will be made for a course of lectures to commence at end of this month.

CANTON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A PROMISING PROJECT.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 4th August.

During the past few days meetings have been held at the Canton Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of organising an exhibition in Canton with the view of promoting native industries. H. E. Cheung Pat Sze, Minister of Commerce, has been elected director-general in charge of the formulation of the programme for the proposed exhibition. H. E. Cheung has undertaken to raise a sum of $500,000 for the promising project. A general meeting has been called for the 5th instant when the merchants of the seventy-two guilds are invited to attend, in the connection with the scheme. The Taotai for the Development of Native Industries has also promised to co-operate in the organisation of the exposition.

SHANGHAI SWIMMER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

VICTIM OF CHOLERA.

We regret to announce that Mr. J. Gibson, who on Friday night played with such success in the water polo match for the Shanghai International Swimming Club, against the team selected by Mr. Fowler, of the Shanghai Rowing Club, died suddenly on Saturday morning, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 2nd inst. Death was due to cholera. When the contest was finished Mr. Gibson remained at the baths for some time talking with friends, and in the course of conversation remarked that he was suffering a little from abdominal pains. Neither Mr. Gibson nor his friends, however, took much notice of the pains, thinking they were merely a passing spasm. Soon afterward Mr. Gibson took a drink of water from the tap and later on he had a Japanese iced lemon drink. The group remained talking until about one o'clock on Saturday morning. Beyond the slight pains mentioned, Mr. Gibson seemed in good health. After arriving home, however, his condition became serious and he was taken with all promptitude to the Shanghai General Hospital where he expired at 9.30 on Saturday morning.

Mr. Gibson, who was a native of Oldham, England, was twenty-seven years old, and arrived here about three years ago, under contract to Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., being employed by that firm in their Construction Department in connection with the installation of the electric tramway system. Recently, however, he left Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., and joined the Standard Oil Co. where he was employed at the time of his death.

Mr. Gibson was a new member of the International Swimming Club, and played for his club for the first time on Friday evening. His playing was marked by a cleanness and soundness which stamped him as a decided acquisition to the ranks of the club. He scored the first goal for the International on that evening.

The suddenness of the death caused a shock to his many friends, especially in sporting circles, where he was very popular, and sympathetic references were made to the sad event throughout Saturday and Sunday.

The funeral took place yesterday, the interment being made in the Bubbling Well Cemetery in the presence of a large gathering, which included Mr. C. H. Blake, acting-manager of the Standard Oil Co., and members of the Shanghai International Swimming Club. The Rev. [illegible] officiated at the grave. J. Vivian, R. A. Parker, A. S. Damon, T. E. N. Rosser and E. Rosemann, acted as pall-bearers. Many beautiful wreaths were laid on the grave.

CONDENSED MILK IN JAPAN.

A certain authority interested in the manufacture of condensed milk contributes an article to the *Toyo Keizai* in which he urges an improvement of the breed of milch cows in Japan with a view to increasing the production of milk. According to the translation in the *Japan Chronicle*, which we quote, a reference to the trade returns will show that the demand for condensed milk in Japan has been steadily increasing, says the writer, and there is no doubt that this tendency will be maintained in the future. In 1903 the value of condensed milk imported amounted to Y979,000, but since then the amount has been rapidly expanding until in 1908 it reached Y2,400,000. Considering that the trade in this commodity has shown an increase of 20 per cent. on the preceding year, even at a time when trade in general was suffering from extreme depression, the promising nature of its future may well be imagined. The fact is that the use of condensed milk among the Japanese is becoming more general and widespread with the advance in the standard of living, while its value for purposes of child-nursing is becoming more and more appreciated. Despite these circumstances the condensed milk industry in this country is in its infancy, and though there are several milk-condensing factories in Japan they are neither extensive nor in a prosperous condition. The chief reason why Japan is unable successfully to compete with the foreign article is that the cost of pure milk is so high, which naturally makes the price of condensed milk higher that that of the foreign production. The high price of milk is of course due to the undeveloped condition of cattle breeding in this country. The average price of milk in Japan is 20 sen per *sho*, and as it requires 6 go of milk and 30 momme of sugar to make one kin of condensed milk the cost of the materials per kin amounts to 14½ sen. This is the sum required after allowing for the rebate on sugar used in the manufacture of condensed milk. This regulation came into operation last year, prior to which time the cost was even higher. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that there should be a growing demand for imported condensed milk, even handicapped as it is by a duty of about 40 per cent. The comparatively low price at which the foreign article is sold is due to the low cost at which milk and sugar, especially the former, are obtainable abroad, and so long as the production of milk is limited in Japan as at present it can hardly be expected that the price of condensed milk will be lowered. Circumstances, however, do not allow of Japan conducting her dairy farming on such an extensive scale as farms in America and Australia, and therefore it is advisable to improve the breed of milch cows and to try to extract a comparatively large quantity of milk from a given number of animals, as is done in Holland. The average yield of milk in Japan at present is about two *sho* a day per head, the daily income from which is only 40 sen. As the feeding and tending of a cow costs about Y12 a month, there is little or no profit for the dairy people, and a lowering of the price of milk can scarcely be expected in the present circumstances. There is, however, much room for materially increasing the production of milk by an improvement in the breed of milch cows, thereby bringing about a lowering of the price of milk. This is what should be aimed at by dairy farmers in Japan.

PRATAS ISLAND.

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Japanese papers report that Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Canton, and the Chinese Commissioner appointed to investigate the Pratas Island question, have returned from the island without arriving at a settlement. On behalf of Mr. Nishisawa, the Japanese Government demanded a compensation of Y500,000 for the relinquishment of the business, but on an inspection of the actual conditions the Chinese Commissioner refused seriously to enter into the matter, contenting himself with gathering materials for future reference. Thus the mission has ended in failure. It is believed, says one paper, that the resumption of the negotiations will be very difficult for Japan. Why the Chinese Commissioner should have been expected to give an immediate reply it is not easy to understand.—*Japan Chronicle.*

JAPAN SYNDICATE FOR CHINA BUSINESS.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

We (*Japan Chronicle*) learn from vernacular contemporaries that of the 10,000 shares of the Japan-China Syndicate, 6,000 have been taken up by Mr. Mitsui Takayasu, representative of the Mitsui firm, and thirty other capitalists, and negotiations are in progress for the allotment of the remaining 4,000. There will be five directors and two auditors, whose services will be unpaid. As a result there are few candidates, but there is little doubt that Messrs. Mitsui Takayasu, Okura Kihachiro, Murai Kichibei, and Shiraiwa Ryohei will be elected directors. Mr. Furuichi Koi, a prominent civil engineer, formerly Vice-Minister of Communications and president of the late Seoul-Fusan Railway Company, has been selected for the post of president of the syndicate.

IMPRESSIONS OF SAIGON.

FRENCH COLONIAL PORT LIVES ONLY AFTER NIGHTFALL.

Saigon's importance as a port is seriously affected, says a correspondent in the *Japan Advertiser*, by its inconvenient situation on the Mekong river, three hours' journey from the latter's mouth, while ocean-going steamers can enter the river only at high tide. The quarter of the town where are located the wharves of the Messageries Maritimes Co. are ugly enough, and half-an-hour is needed to reach the centre of the town on foot.

The buildings of Saigon, like those of Hongkong, are all of stone. During the daytime Saigon is virtually dead as far as outward and visible signs of activity are concerned, with the exception of a few natives, who are inured to the constant heat and some slowly crawling rickshas—called here puss-puss—which ply for hire in the public streets. The heat kills all other activity in which the Westerner might take any part.

MINERAL WEALTH.

In the central part of the town there are many pretty shops with fine window displays of goods, not a few of them being the luxurious productions of the French parent state. The principal business enterprise of Saigon is the export of rice, some of which goes to Japan. Beyond this the commercial importance of Saigon does not appear to have much raison d'etre.

In the northern part of French Indo-China there are many coal mines, which are being exploited at the present time by a private French company. The coal turned out is related to the category of anthracite, with a poor flame. There are besides undeveloped mines of iron, silver, and antimony; gold is also found.

Generally speaking, the potential wealth of the colony is supposed to be great, especially in minerals. With regard to the actual stage of development reached by the colony, I cannot say that I have been greatly impressed. There are comparatively few factories, workshops, etc., and one rarely sees any machinery.

ALIVE AT NIGHT.

At nightfall the town begins to revive. Numerous cafes, partly in the open air, with orchestras of fair quality, open at nine o'clock, and thereafter you can patronise performances of doubtful quality in the theatre or cinematographic concerts in the saloons.

In local society the unpleasant remembrance of the poisoning of some French soldiers by native revolutionists (Annamites) is still fresh, as also the recollection of the ensuing vengeance of outraged authority by decapitation. That revolutionary outburst is not regarded as the normal characteristic of the native spirit of the country, but merely as an artificial phenomenon inspired by parties of insignificant strength from the outside.

FIRE AT OSAKA.

TERRIBLE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

Tokio, July 31.

The worst conflagration that has been known for many years occurred at Osaka early this morning and is still raging.

Two thousand houses and many temples are already destroyed. A combination of a strong gale and failure of the water supply defeated the efforts of two regiments of troops and 2,000 men of the police and fire brigades who were called out to do battle with the flames. This evening the military are clearing a safety zone about the fire.

There have been terrible scenes of confusion. It is impossible to say when the fire is likely to cease. The gale is still raging.

Kobe, Aug. 1.

The Osaka conflagration is really a calamity. The whole of the north ward, practically one fifth of the city, is destroyed including the Appeal Court, the Rice Exchange, several old temples, the Municipal Office, the Commercial Museum, the Observatory, hospital, higher Commercial School and some banks.

There has been little loss of life. The fire raged unchecked for thirty-three hours. A whole division of troops and thousands of police and firemen were called out, but there was a lamentable absence of a directing head, and an equally deplorable and discreditable lack of facilities for the suppression of fire.—*N. C. D. News.*

Several of the Birthday promotions affect officers serving in the ships of the China Squadron, including the following:—Sub-Lieutenants Alban T. B. Curtles, H.M.S. *King Alfred* (flagship of Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., commanding the squadron); Sub-Lieutenant G. St. J. Llewellyn, of the survey ship *Merlin*; Sub-Lieutenant Cecil R. H. Harvey, of the cruiser *Monmouth*, and Sub-Lieutenant Donald P. Macgregor, of the destroyer *Hart*. All four officers have been reappointed to their respective ships in their new rank. Lieutenant Curtles was appointed a cadet in May, 1903, and the other three were appointed in the following September.

Robbery on the "Kutsang."

FOUR CHESTS OF OPIUM STOLEN.

THIEVES STILL AT LARGE.

31st ulto.

When the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Kutsang* (Captain R. O. D. Bradley) arrived in port on the 27th inst. from Calcutta, those on board little guessed that their ship was going to be the scene of a daring theft two days later. For yesterday morning, at about three o'clock, someone managed to get four chests of opium out of the ship, and to all intents and purposes, the thief or thieves have escaped with impunity. From an authoritative source, we learn that the perpetrator of the daring theft must have been hiding in a hold and while the hatchet was closed must have passed out the chests through the port-hole to an accomplice, who carried out the plan to a successful conclusion. In the opinion of the quartermaster, the means employed in the carriage of the stolen chests was a "thief-boat", but unfortunately nothing came of this likely theory, as the boat was already a considerable distance away before it was apprehended. A curious coincidence is that not very long ago a box of gold-leaf was stolen from the same ship. The Police have been communicated with and are now making investigations.

FOUR PERSONS ACCUSED IN THE MATTER.

3rd inst.

Three Chinamen and a woman were arrested yesterday in connection with a case of larceny which took place recently on board the Indo-China steamer *Kutsang*, while she was anchored in the harbour. The vessel had arrived from Calcutta, and work of discharging the cargo was in progress, when it was discovered that one hundred and sixty bales of Benares (raw) opium, part of the ship's cargo, were missing. The opium is valued at $4,000. The police department were promptly notified, which resulted in the arrest of the quartette. In the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the three men were charged with the theft, while the woman pleaded not guilty to the charge of receiving stolen goods. The case was remanded. Mr. W. E. Shenton appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Crowther Smith being retained for the first defendant and the woman.

YARN APPEAL CASE.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY COUNSEL.

3rd inst.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, further argument was continued before the Full Court, comprising Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge) in the appeal case, in which Messrs. S. J. David and Company are seeking to reverse the decision of the Chief Justice, given against them some time ago in favour of their compradore, Mr. Chan Ut Chiu, in which they claimed to recover the sum of $648,816.67 and interest at the rate of $8 per annum from the date the writ was issued and until payment, or judgment. A counter claim was entered by the compradore for the recovery of $55,000, security alleged to have been deposited with the firm.

This action is creating much interest among merchants dealing in yarn, and it will, perhaps, be remembered that the appellants' claim to recover the above-mentioned sum was that, so it is alleged, their compradore (the respondent) had agreed to refund to them, and to pay them in respect of certain losses incurred in the course of the Company's dealings with Chinese customers. The attention of the Court was drawn at the time to a certain paragraph of the pleadings. The argument alleged in the statement of claim was defined as being constructed upon the sense of a certain document dated the 27th January, 1906. Defendant denied that any such agreement was entered into, as set up in the statement of claim, and also denied that the document bore such an agreement. At the time of the hearing of the case, Counsel for the plaintiffs produced two documents, called one witness to prove the losses and to show how they were made up. Rebutting evidence had been used and Counsel for the defendant had rested his client's case entirely on the construction of various documents.

When the hearing was resumed this morning, Counsel for the respondent cited authorities at length in support of his contention. Argument for the other side was heard, and finally their Lordships reserved judgment.

Mr. Duncan McNeill, a Shanghai barrister, with whom was Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared on behalf of the appellants. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) represented the respondent.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN FORMOSA.

NEW COMPANY STARTED.

The capital of a sugar refining company to be established at Dabyo, Kagi district, Formosa, by Messrs. Okura & Co., of Tokyo, has been fixed at ¥3,000,000. The company is to be made a joint stock concern with limited liability. Machinery capable of pressing eight or nine hundred tons of sugar-cane per day is to be installed, and the annual production of the company is estimated at about 140,000 bags. The company has acquired an extensive area of sugar-cane ground in the vicinity of Dabyo, and applications have already been received from a number of rich Formosans for large parcels of shares. It will be styled the Niitaka Sugar Refining Company, after the famous mountain of that name, near which the works of the company will be established.—*Japan Chronicle.*

CLAIM FOR HOUSE-RENT.

QUESTION OF LEGAL TENDER RAISED.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, a trader named Fung Chun Yuen sued a woman named Tsang Lai, to recover the sum of $166.72.

Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appearing for the plaintiff, stated that ten ten-dollar Chinese notes had been paid into Court as part payment of the debt. That was not legal tender. It only amounted to $92 and his client could not accept that.

His Honour asked if there was a discount on Kwangtung notes.

Mr. Atkinson replied that there was. If the Court would make an order he would accept them for what they were worth, and ask for judgment.

His Honour remarked that the claim did not appear to be admitted.

Mr. Atkinson—I think the defendant admits the claim. She paid the rent previously in subsidiary coins.

The plaintiff proved his case, and his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, less the value of the $100 paid into Court, and costs.

The defendant, when she heard the verdict, remarked that she was not willing to pay costs.

HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY.

INTERESTING ICE QUESTION.

A very interesting action, having reference to the question of ice-making, was heard in the Supreme Court, last Wednesday, when the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, in liq., claimed the sum of $100,000 from Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. The plaintiffs, who are in liquidation—Mr. H. Percy Smith being the liquidator—claimed this amount for damages for alleged breach of warranty under an agreement dated 23rd March, 1907.

Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompertz presided.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Duncan McNeill and Mr. C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

The statement of claim, as read, stated that under the agreement the defendants agreed to sell, and the plaintiffs agreed to buy an ice-making plant with a capacity of twenty-four tons per day of twenty-four hours, at the price of 95,450 Marks (German currency) and the defendants agreed for that price to deliver the plant to the plaintiffs' premises and to erect and complete the same with all proper accessories and appliances.

By the agreement the defendants guaranteed that the plant would manufacture ice of the same clearness and quality as ice which at the date of the agreement was being manufactured by the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited. The defendants supplied the plant, but did not manufacture ice of the clearness and quality warranted, but produced an entirely different and inferior quality of ice.

By an agreement, of which the defendants were aware, made between the plaintiffs and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., the plaintiffs agreed to sell and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, to buy, for a period of six years, all surplus ice manufactured by the plaintiffs over and above such quantity as might be required for their own consumption, such surplus not to exceed 6,300 tons per annum, at the price of five-eighths of a cent per pound, which price would have given large profits to the plaintiffs over and above the costs of manufacture—and by this agreement the plaintiff company agreed that the ice to be sold to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, should be in quality, purity and clearness equal to the ice then being made by the Hongkong Ice Company.

Owing to the breach by the defendant of the warranty the plaintiff company have been unable to perform their contract with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, and have lost the profits which they would have made thereby and have suffered other heavy damages. The plaintiffs claimed as damages the cost of the plant, together with the expenses incurred in erecting an ice factory and store, lest the estimated value of the ice-making plant. They also claimed their loss of profits.

The amended statement of defence was, in effect, that the agreement to sell the ice plant was intended by the parties to contain only those terms which were contained in certain written correspondence which had passed between the parties prior to the agreement.

The attention of the defendants was not drawn, at the time of the signing of the agreement, to the inclusion in the agreement of any term or terms different to the terms contained in the written correspondence.

The defendants signed the agreement in the honest but mistaken belief, that the agreement contained in effect no terms other than those which were contained in the written correspondence. There was a duty cast upon the plaintiffs to the fact that the plaintiffs, or their solicitors, had inserted in the agreement a term or terms which had not been mentioned, discussed or agreed to, during the preliminary negotiations. The plaintiffs were estopped by their conduct and breach of the duty from setting up or relying on any term or terms not contained in the written correspondence.

In answer to the statement that they had warranted that the plant would manufacture ice of the same clearness and quality as the Hongkong Ice Company, defendants said the warranty was not included in the correspondence. It was an express term or condition of the agreement that the warranty should be good for twelve months from the date at which the plant should be taken over in full working order by the servants of the plaintiff company.

The defendants now said that the term or condition of the agreement had not been fulfilled. The plant had not been taken over in full working order, or, at all, by the plaintiffs.

Alternately if—and this the defendants denied—the plant had been taken over in full working order by the plaintiffs—no attempt had been made by the plaintiffs or their servants, between the taking over and the date of the writ, to manufacture any ice with the plant.

The defendants did not admit that the ice plant did not manufacture ice of the same clearness or quality as the ice manufactured by the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.

The defendants also alleged that no fair or complete trial had been made of the plant, and that owing to the action of the plaintiffs, or their servants, the defendants were not permitted to run the plant for a full week as required by the agreement. Any inability on the part of the plaintiffs to perform their contract with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, was not owing to any breach of the defendants of their alleged warranty, but had been owing to the wrongful action of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, in refusing to accept the ice manufactured by the plant.

Further, the defendants said that such inability (if any) had been owing to the fact that the plaintiffs had put it out of their power to earn the large profits referred to, by reason of the fact that on or about 18th March 1908, the plaintiffs had agreed in writing to execute and deliver to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a mortgage of the premises wherein the plant was then erected, and by reason of the fact that in pursuance of the agreement, the plaintiffs and their official liquidator on or about 9th July, 1908, had assigned by way of mortgage the premises, together with all messages, tenements, erections, etc., thereto belonging.

There were still large sums due to the bank by the plaintiffs under the mortgage, and the bank was now engaged in negotiations with a view to the sale of the premises and plant.

The defendants also stated that such inability (if any) had been owing to the fact that the plaintiffs had, in consequence of the complete failure of their flour milling business, gone into liquidation, and consequently had become, and were still unable to manufacture, any ice whatever, inasmuch as such manufacture of ice was to be conducted as an accessory to the milling of flour and was to be carried on with power derived from the flour milling plant and machinery.

Counsel for the plaintiffs opened the case to the Court, and after evidence was heard the case was adjourned.

SUPREME COURT LITIGATION CONTINUED.

Interesting side-lights were thrown on the affairs of the Hongkong Flour Milling Company, now defunct, but with the management of which in its prosperous days the late Mr. A. H. Rennie was so prominently identified, when the case was resumed last Thursday morning in which the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, in liquidation, claimed the sum of $100,000 from Messrs. Arnhold Karberg & Co. The plaintiffs, who are in liquidation—Mr. H. Percy Smith being the liquidator—claimed this amount for damages for alleged breach of warranty under an agreement dated 23rd March, 1907.

Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompertz presided.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Duncan McNeill and Mr. C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Slade put in fresh correspondence and drew their Lordships' attention to two blocks of ice which belonged to the Hongkong Milling Company which were in Court.

The Chief Justice—Are you going to put the ice in?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes, my Lord, (Laughter).

Mr. McNeill—There are twenty lbs. of ice in the Hongkong Ice Company's stores which are very suitable for our arguments. We applied to the Company to sell the ice but this they declined to do. Counsel on the other side was then asked to instruct the manager to let us have the ice. My friend refused and therefore I apply to the Court to be allowed to have the sample.

Mr. Slade—It is not a fair example of our produce. It is not anything like a fair example.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Surely, you can put it in evidence?

Mr. Slade said he left the matter to the discretion of the Court.

The Chief Justice—It is a legitimate application and the difference in quality can be explained thoroughly by the manager.

Mr. Slade said that he had been asked by the other side to raise the question of the privilege attaching to certain letters written by Messrs. Arnhold Karberg and Company to their other branches with regard to the trial of the plant on the 23rd June when the question arose with regard to the difference in the produce of the Hongkong Milling Company and the Hongkong Ice Company, when the block of the Hongkong Ice Company was taken to Junk Bay and compared with the produce of the Milling Company in the presence of all parties concerned.

At this stage, considerable discussion arose with regard to the putting in of some letters which Mr. McNeill said he was entitled to.

Mr. H. E. Chard was called to the witness-box.

Mr. Slade—Were you a partner in A. H. Rennie and Company?—Yes.

A. H. Rennie and Company were the General Managers of the Hongkong Milling Company?—Yes.

Were you a partner in the firm when the negotiations with regard to the ice plant were in progress?—No. I was an assistant then and became partner afterwards.

—After the death of Mr. Rennie, the company was in liquidation?—On the 21st April, when I was appointed Official Liquidator.

Until when did you occupy that position?—Until December, when I was succeeded by Mr. H. Percy Smith.

Did you know the details of the negotiations which passed between Mr. Rennie and Messrs. Arnhold Karberg and Company?—No.

What position did Messrs. Arnhold Karberg and Company hold?—They signed per pro.

Who erected the ice plant?—A man named Buyer. Another man also came down from Tientsin for about two weeks, but Buyer was the chief man in charge.

When the plant was ready?—About the 6th of June.

During this time, were you present on the Milling Company's premises?—Practically every day.

Proceeding, Mr. Chard said that on the evening of the 6th June, the crane which was used to lift up the tons of ice broke owing to an accident. As the repairs could not be carried out on the Milling Company's premises it had to be taken to the Dock Company and at the end of about nine days the crane was brought back to the Milling Company, where a fresh test was carried out, which turned out successful.

How was power provided for the running of the machinery?—By a Diesel engine of 150 h.p.

On the making of this test, the plant was run day and night?—Yes.

What quantity of ice was turned out daily?—Mr. Buyer gave me to understand that the quality was to be considered first and the quantity after.

Was any arrangement made to test the quality?—Buyer told me that the ice plant was working splendidly and was turning out the best ice it was capable of.

Did you see any member of Messrs. Arnhold Karberg and Company?—I saw Mr. Wolff.

Did Mr. Wolff make any statement with regard to the quality of the ice?—I can't remember. I pointed out the importance of the test run to Mr. Arnhold before we formally inspected the ice.

What answer did Mr. Arnhold give?—He said he was quite satisfied and would have the comparison as to quality carried out next day.

Continuing, witness said that on the 23rd June, the premises were visited by Mr. C. H. Ross (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company), Sir Paul Chater, who was a director of the Milling Company, Mr. Gibson (Chartered Bank) and Mr. Haxton, manager of the Hongkong Ice Company, who came separately with a block of ice of the Hongkong Ice Company. Besides these gentlemen, there were also Messrs. Buyer and Wolff and the manager of the Milling Company. Buyer took out from the cans ice newly made. It was shown to those present alongside the block of ice of the Hongkong Ice Company. Nothing material was said at the time.

After the 23rd, did the defendants run the ice plant until any further time?—To the afternoon of the 25th.

It has been pleaded by the defendants that if the ice was made more carefully, it would have been of better quality.—That had nothing to do with the making of the ice. Mr. Buyer was solely responsible.

Did you ever run the plant on your own account?—Never.

Was there any obstacle placed in the Milling Company's way with regard to the trials?—They never asked for a further trial.

Was there any suggestion made as to the insufficiency of the trial?—No.

After June, how long did Mr. Buyer remain in charge of the plant?—Until 15th July.

After further examination, the case was adjourned.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Wilsone Black, K.C.B., late 24th Regiment (South Wales Borderers), died on 5th ult., at Burwood-place, London, after an operation, aged 72 years. He served with the 42nd Highlanders in the Crimea. He took part in the Zulu War, when he commanded the party that recovered the lost colours of the 24th Foot. Promoted general in 1893, he commanded for five years, first the Belfast District and then the troops in China and Hongkong, and was placed on the retired list in 1899.

THROSTING MONEY UPON CHINA.

The *Literary Digest* has compiled a comprehensive summary of the views held in America on the scramble by the Powers for participation in the China railway loans. The essence of opinion as expressed in the leading journals in the United States is thus given:—

In International relations, as one editor remarks, a loan is thicker than water—a fact which explains Uncle Sam's emulous generosity when he saw Great Britain, France, and Germany lending money to China to help her build her railroads. While our newspapers are wide awake to the diplomatic and commercial importance of the incident, many of them are also conscious of the comic side of the picture presented when our State Department intervenes to insist that the Chinese Government accept the millions held out to it by a syndicate of New York capitalists. "The rush of the nations up to bewildered China with the announcement that she really must borrow some money from each of them scarcely appears like a scene from real life," exclaims the New York *Evening Post*, which finds the sense of unreality increased by the vision of "thrifty and close-fisted Uncle Sam" suddenly awakening to the fact that he, too, "had a right to force some of his hard-earned dollars upon the Chinese." China's trade, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, is going to mean much to the world very soon, and meanwhile "we guess we can lend her money if we want to." The same paper adds the reminder that if we are somewhat insistent with our proffered millions in this instance, we nevertheless refused to join in the opium traffic when Europe forced that upon China.

The Government's interest in a loan by private capitalists is explained in blunt undiplomatic language by the Salt Lake *Herald*: "The whole question of commerce is involved, and unless this country possesses sufficient leverage in the way of financial obligations the trade of the Celestial Empire will be controlled by the three European Powers putting up the money for Chinese bonds and thereby acquiring a sort of proprietary interest in China." China, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, is "the great uncut commercial melon of the world," and the Philadelphia *Press* asserts that "more railroad mileage will be built there in the next twenty-five years than in all the rest of the world put together." Yet at the present moment our trade with China is in anything but a flourishing condition. Moreover, about $135,000,000 of European capital, according to the Baltimore *American*, have already found their way into this field of investment in which the United States is practically unrepresented. "The difficulty of this country in the past in seeking to make its position felt," adds the same paper, "has been due to the indebtedness of the Chinese to the Powers of Europe." Another point emphasized by the Savannah *News* and other papers is that the countries lending the money to finance China's railroads will have a voice in providing engineers to build them, and in the placing of orders for material.

The immediate cause of all this newspaper discussion was the successful intervention of Secretary Knox to obtain for a New York syndicate—consisting of the National City Bank, the First National Bank, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co.—the privilege of participating in a loan of $27,500,000 for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuen Railroad. The purpose of the syndicate does not stop at this, however, but contemplates, according to *Bradstreet's*, a general entry into the field of Chinese investment. In addition to its communications to the Chinese Government in behalf of this syndicate, the State Department plan. To quote in part:

"The Government of the United States is much gratified at the formation of a powerful and responsible American financial group to enter the important field of investment in China, and is giving to their enterprise that cordial support which the Department of State stands ready to give all legitimate and beneficial American commercial and financial undertakings in foreign countries. Such undertakings are to be encouraged because of their direct benefit to American commerce and to international relations."

This course on the part of Secretary Knox, based on the theory that where American capital is employed in banking and investments American trade will naturally follow, is hailed by some of the Washington correspondents as "marking a new epoch in our diplomacy." Hitherto, says *The Wall Street Journal*, our policy of the "open door" in China has meant that we held it open for others to enter. The Boston *Herald*, emphasizing the same point, remarks that our Government's fear of entangling foreign alliances accounts for its previous slowness to co-operate with private enterprise in advancing commercial dominion. It goes on to say:—

"It is essential, if the open door in the Orient is to be maintained for the unprejudiced entrance of American goods into the Chinese market, that some substantial block be set against the door to prevent its chance closing. And nothing would be more effective for that purpose than this establishment of an American financial interest."

The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which belongs to a brother of the President and should therefore be in touch with the Administration's point of view, regards this loan incident as "the opening wedge of a much more general American participation in the affairs of the Far East." Already, it states, an American engineer has been appointed to a position under the Hei-Ho Conservancy Board at Tientsin, which is engaged in the herculean task of improving the Pai-Ho. Of the significance of this fact it says:

"Here evidently is a new field and a great opportunity for the young men who have graduated from our technical schools and colleges, for China, besides planning great railways is about to undertake vast waterway projects, too.

"As these young men gain the confidence of the Chinese authorities their employers will more and more rely on their advice. Their recommendations of American material to be used in the building of these enterprises probably will receive the first consideration. 'Made in America' may soon be seen frequently on Chinese locomotives, stationary engines, and steel bridges.

"If the State Department at Washington has succeeded in removing the ill-will toward America and Americans in China which resulted in a boycott on American goods in the great Eastern Empire, it will deserve all the credit that will come to it."

LUKONG ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese policeman was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy to-day, with the manslaughter of a coolie in the Colony the other day.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and the case was formally adjourned.

It is alleged against the policeman that, about a week ago while out on duty, he struck a man on the head with his baton. The man went to hospital and died shortly afterwards, the result, it is reported, of a fractured skull.

The hearing of the case is fixed for next week.

TRADE-MARK PROSECUTION.

INTERESTING CASE OF TOBACCO MARKS.

Last Tuesday afternoon in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Kwong Man Cheung firm, of 36, Bonham Strand West, summoned the Yeung Ming Kok Company, printers, of 4, Upper Lascar Row, for forging their trade-mark, and for being in possession of certain lithographic blocks for the said mark.

Mr. F. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. P. W. Golding, of Messrs. Golding, Barlow and Morrell, defended.

Mr. Hett stated that his clients were the owners of this and other trade-marks for their tobacco and tea. The trade-mark in question, which was called the "jumping horse mark," because a horse in the act of jumping is the main feature, was well-known as the label used for the complainant firm's tobacco. It was not only known in the Colony, but also in China. The trade-mark was registered in June last—not so long ago. Some weeks ago one of the *fokis* in the complainant firm was surprised, on passing the defendant firm, to see several printing presses working on this particular mark. The trade-marks seized by the police were in every detail the same as those used by the complainants—even to the name. The matter was an important one, inasmuch as it was believed that the forgery had been going on for some time. It was not known for whom the defendant firm were printing the trade-marks. Mr. Hett continued to say that he did not want the representative of the defendant company fined, but he wanted to know who gave the order to print the labels—that was the person wanted. If he was not to be found, if no information could be supplied by the other side whereby they could reach the proper party, then he would ask that the defendants be heavily fined.

Evidence was then heard, and the case further adjourned.

THE SEA-SLUG, TREPANG, OR BECHE DE MER.

J. HUSTON EDGAR.

In Australia the Chinese are credited with varied and often sensational menus, and many Europeans in China would not object to a preliminary analysis of the Mandarin's most recherche dishes. In 1907 the writer was twice in New Guinea waters, the habitat of the Sea Slug which so constantly, in conjunction with sharks' fins, pickled eggs, and birds'-nest soup, graces the table of Chinese gourmets. It is the object of this article to give a short, but it is hoped, a fairly accurate account of this highly-valued, but really repulsive and insipid product of tropical Australia, known to most Mandarin-speaking Chinese as "Hai Sen," and to scientists as Holothuria Edulis.

It has rather puzzled mankind to affix a suitable name to the creature under discussion, for it is almost equally well-known as Beche de Mer, Sea-slug, Sea-cucumber, and Trepang. Beche de Mer was first used by the Portuguese, who, centuries ago, were struck by the large quantities sent to China; Sea-slug and Sea-cucumber were given to it by the English, because of supposed resemblance to the animal and vegetable implied by the names; and Trepang seems to be of Malay origin.

The Beche de Mer belongs to the Holothuridae group, a family which includes the Star fish. It is not unlike a prickly cucumber from one to two feet long, with the power of increasing or diminishing its length at will. Saville Kent was acquainted with twenty-three species, only eight varieties admit of being cured. The names of the commercial Beche de Mer, thanks to Mr. Saville Kent, are fairly well known. They are found to cling to reefs, often only a few feet below the water, but the best kinds are found at depths between four and five fathoms; while some exist as deep as eighteen fathoms. In feeding, a peculiar tufted, mop-like tentacle is swept over the surface of the reefs or feeding grounds, and is then curved back and thrust down the throat with adherent food matter. The food consists of "microscopic calcareous shelled animals, swallowed with a percentage of shells, sand, and coral." Little, evidently, is known of the breeding habits but, according to the above authority, the spawn of some species has been recognized. It is supposed also that the embryos settle in deep water, and, when almost fully matured, reappear on the highest reefs.

The Beche de Mer is found principally along the Great Barrier Reef in the North of Australia, and around the myriad banks and islands in Torres Straits.—Beche-de-Mer "fisheries" are also numerous, around New Guinea, especially in the Louisade, L'Entrecasteaux, and Bismarck archipelagoes. Fiji, Tahiti, New Caledonia, Timor, Celebes, Sumatra, and even India all find the succulent Sea-slug figuring in their exports.

The "fish" are often used locally, and when boiled down make fine gelatinous soup, not inferior to the turtle variety; and some naturalists see no reason why even the unmarketable species should not supply the European gourmet with a highly satisfactory addition to his menu. Pitcairn informs us that "two fish after twenty-four hours' boiling made excellent provision for six persons!"

The Beche de Mer is collected from the reefs during low tides, the time of the new and full moons being the most favourable. They are as a rule obtained by simply picking them off reefs from which the sea has receded; but the more valuable varieties are evidently found in deeper water, and obtained by diving. But the great majority of Holothuridae are useless for no other reason than they defy every process of curing, almost immediately assuming a gelatinous condition, and even the recognized commercial "fish" must be carefully dried, and kept dry in climates noted for the extreme humidity of their atmospheres.

The "fishing" is carried on by luggers of five or six tons burden, which visit the reefs and collect the Beche de Mer; or fleets of such luggers remain at the reefs collecting, while a limited number take the "catch" to the smoking sheds and bring back provisions. But now very often schooners of fifty to sixty tons set out to the islands with all the collecting and smoking apparatus on board, a plan which enables the fleet to remain in the vicinity of the "fishing" grounds indefinitely.

The curing process, gathered largely from Saville Kent and Pitcairn, is as follows:—The "fish" are first put in iron cauldrons and boiled for twenty minutes; then they are split open with a sharp knife and gutted; after which they are exposed to the tropical sun until all moisture has evaporated. They are then ready for the smoke-house. These houses, made as a rule of galvanised iron, are from ten to twelve feet high, with moveable layers or slides of wire-netting inside. The "fish" are laid on the slides and smoked for twenty-four hours over a red mangrove fire, and in order to ensure an equal amount of both smoking and drying, the layers of slugs are continually changed from one slide to another. The Beche de Mer, which when finished should look like "charred sausages, and rattle together like walnuts," are now put in cornsacks, but before shipping, must be scattered in the sun, where they are again dried and assorted before rebagging." The Slugs, it is said, are almost invariably blended with poorer and cheaper kinds before exporting to China. This, like the adulteration of tea, is an exceedingly delicate art and it is truly consoling to remember that even if the native of Shanghai labels sundry insanitary mixtures "Pure Tea," his predilection for the succulent Sea-slug leaves him open to an equally unkind imposition. And no doubt it would surprise the good Mandarin and lay gourmet to know that the wily Saxon on the mangrove fringed coast of New Guinea or the Australian mainland, by a liberal allowance of red dye, gave the ruddy colour, characterising the finest slugs, to creatures of no market value!

Few people understand what an important item this Beche de Mer is in Australian exports. I am unable to get up-to-date information, but £250,000 is said to be the annual value of the Beche de Mer from all countries exported to China. Saville Kent shows that in 1883, Queensland alone was responsible for 684 tons, valued at £31,581; but the trade, although steadily rising again, was only represented by £22,740 in 1889. The best "text" "fish" at that time brought on an average £145 per ton, and poorer classes £25 per ton. Still, it will be seen that in 1883 the average was £50 per ton. The headquarters of the Beche de Mer trade are in Cooktown and Thursday Island (Port Kennedy). In Saville Kent's time a fleet of 100 licensed luggers, and probably many more unlicensed ones on the New Guinea coast, were engaged in the trade. A good month's taking for a "fishing" station with about twenty-four men would be one ton, or, say, £100. The employes of the different fleets are from Cape North, Torres Straits Islands, Polynesia, and the New Guinea mainland. Ten shillings for small luggers, and £20 for large schooners, represented the yearly fees paid for licenses.

Long before the advent of Europeans in Tridonesia, important Beche de Mer centres were regularly visited by Malay and Chinese traders. There is a possibility that the Moluccas were at one time dominated by China as tribute in the early centuries of our era. Certainly, in 1774 A.D., Forrest, the English sailor, saw Chinese junks in Geevink Bay flying the Dutch flag, and assures us that these people had trading centres eastward all along the New Guinea mainland; and iron tools, axes, knives, plates, basins, and beads were exchanged for spices, pearls, slaves, paradise birds, tortoise shells, and sea slugs—all products of this even now unknown land. The possibility of Malay prows and Chinese junks visiting such remote regions is proved by the dimensions of Forrest's own vessel, which was twenty-five feet keel, ten tons, burden (!) and was propelled by twenty-five Malay oarsmen. For centuries also Malays and Chinese (?) from Macassar and adjacent centres visited the northern parts of Australia in their search for turtles, pearls, and Beche de Mer. How long it really was since their first arrival is difficult to say, but Captain Flinders found them at work nearly eighty years ago; to whom an important Malay declared that their first knowledge of the Australian coast was owing to a prow being driven by the N. W. monsoon to this Ultima Thule. In any case, the Malay Beche de Mer hunters were probably the discoverers of Australia, and gave Europeans a hint of its existence long before the advent of the Dutch navigators. The Malays and Bugis still visit Australia in their quaint prows. Searcy in 1884 saw them at Port Essington flying the Dutch flag. They had a Beche de Mer fishing station with very efficient plant boilers, smoking houses, and luggers at Wessel Island but the great centre of these rather impudent poachers was in consequence of employing the natives, and giving in exchange for their labour intoxicants and other prohibited articles. The Australian Government finally made Malays understand that they must pay the regular Beche de Mer licenses, and Searcy in "Tropical Australia" gives an interesting account of a custom official's difficulties in these wild and almost unknown waters. Indeed, this strange creature, so much prized by the natives of our adopted country, is being eagerly sought for by men in the wildest and most romantic corners of the earth. The story of Beche de Mer fishers would fill volumes with brave deeds, picturesque discovery, and pathetic failure unsurpassed in the wildest fiction. And the story would include, beside the Anglo-Saxon, Malay, Negrito, and Chinaman. And while the Malay still makes the perilous journey in frail prows to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of Carpentaria, the latter braves the heat and savagery of the New Guinea Coast from Waigou to Humboldt Bay, 141 E., principally because China retains her ancient taste for Sea-slugs. Pitcairn tells of a native of this country who lived for ten years on a lonely spot in savage S.E. New Guinea collecting the precious "fish." It is recorded even that European castaways have refused to leave the fever-smitten haunts of rude cannibals because their hoardings could not accompany them! Romilly, for instance, tells of a Scotchman who, marooned on a lonely and notoriously hostile island had dispelled his ennui by accumulating a goodly store of Trepang. "No, thank you, I must remain by my fish," was his answer when a friendly Government steamer offered him, but not his slugs, a passage home to Australia. It is a pity that history has nothing further to say about the movements of this unappreciative Saxon.

(In this paper, Forrest (1774), Wallace, Moresley, Saville Kent, Pitcairn, Searcy and Romilly have been consulted.—J. H. E.)

A RASCAL CAUGHT.

SENT TO GAOL FOR LARCENIES.

Some time ago an Italian contractor working at the Kowloon-Canton Railway, reported to the Yau-ma-ti police that he had lost $300 in cash, a gold watch, and a large quantity of clothing, which were removed from his house at Yau-ma-ti during his absence. At about the same time a Roman Catholic priest, also residing in the same district, told the police that a picture, worth about $10, had been stolen from his room. The police investigated the matter very carefully, and yesterday they succeeded in recovering part of the stolen property—the picture, the gold watch, and some of the clothing—in various pawnshops. A coolie was arrested for the theft, and he was recognised by the police as the man who went about Kowloon some time back stealing bicycles and perambulators. He was charged on two counts of theft in the Police Court, this morning, and sentenced to three months' hard labour on each charge.

THE Minchengpu or Ministry of the Interior, says a native report, has issued circular instructions to all the provinces, ordering the authorities to distribute anti-opium cures free among the people, to print and circulate anti-opium literature and to exercise strict supervision over shops dispensing anti-opium medicines. With regard to the last measure much may be done by the Municipal Council to put a stop to many injurious quack remedies sold in the settlements in the guise of anti-opium pills.

MR. H. N. MODY.

HONGKONG'S BENEFACTOR INDISPOSED.

Mr. H. N. Mody, whose benefactions to the Colony, is now so well known, was, at a late hour last Wednesday afternoon, seized with one of those fainting fits that have troubled the respected gentleman during the past year or two. He had been visiting his new house "Newlands" on Conduit Road and took ill as he was returning to his town office. Mr. A. Bryer, architect, who has designed and is superintending the new works for Mr. Mody, had him conveyed to the nearest place where restoratives could be obtained for him. Mr. Mody was subsequently removed in a chair to his private room in the King Edward Hotel, where he is staying, and where his friend and partner, Sir Paul Chater, immediately proceeded to with Dr. Aubry to attend to Mr. Mody. Residents will learn with regret of this gentleman's latest ailment and all will hope that he may have an early and complete recovery.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The net profit of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the half-year just ended amounts to Y572,937 after deducting Y268,000 for the reserve for insurance of vessels, equal to a little over 4 per cent. of their existing value; Y335,000 for the reserve against repairs, equal to a little over 5 per cent. of their value; and Y343,000 for the reserve against depreciation. Adding the surplus brought over, the total is Y915,147, which will be disposed of as follows:

Reserve	Y 9,000
Bonuses for officials	29,000
Dividend (6 per cent. per annum)	495,000
Carried forward	362,147
Total	Y9 5,147

In introducing the report and accounts at the general meeting last week, Mr. Nakabashi, the president, said that trade had not entirely emerged from the depression, and the marine transport business was still slack. The opening in Europe of a market for beans produced in Manchuria furnished cargo for the homeward voyage of European vessels coming out. This resulted in an advance in the freightage of coal carried by those vessels to Hongkong and Singapore from Japan, followed by an advance in the freightage of coal between Japanese ports, which caused an all-round increase in the carriage on general cargo. Owing to the successful harvest of rice last year, the cargo and passenger traffic in the coasting trade showed an increase, but competitors having appeared for the Inland Sea and Kishu traffic, the revenue therefrom was less satisfactory than for the first half of last year, though the result was better than the second half. The Keelung, Sanio, Shimonoseki, Kagoshima, Inland Sea, Kochi, Tokushima and Atsuta lines had each realised fairly good receipts. Since April last a marked increase had been shown in the cargo of new sugar on the Osaka and Luchu line via Oshima, in consequence of the new law for the reduction of tax on sugar produced in Luchu and Oshima, and the company had to make use of outside steamers, nearly double the amount of freight being realised on this line. The result of the Formosan line was also satisfactory. The successful harvest of sugar cane in South Formosa and the satisfactory result of the produce industry furnished large shipments of sugar, while a fairly good shipment of rice was also seen. This gave more employment to steamers than had been anticipated, while cargo shipped from Japan also increased with the development of the island year by year. The service to the west coast of Korea was unsatisfactory in [illegible] good return from freight and passengers. Each steamer on the Dairen line obtained full cargo on its homeward voyage in consequence of the abundant harvest of beans in China, but freights were low, so that the result of the working was unsatisfactory, while, further, little cargo was obtained on the outward voyage. The working of the Tientsin line was unsatisfactory.

In consequence of the low price of silver and of the Chinese boycott, both cargo and passengers on the South China line showed a decrease. A slight increase was seen in the cargo during the tea season, but the result was less satisfactory than for the corresponding period of last year.

Of the Japan Sea services, the Vladivostok line was seriously affected by the closing of Vladivostok as a free port, and the depression of trade reached its climax towards the end of April. However in May the season for the shipment of vegetables and onions from Japan having opened, and the passenger traffic not having declined to any appreciable extent, the revenue was not less than for the corresponding period of last year.

In the period under review, a revival was seen only on the services plying in the near seas, but the revival was not sufficient to warrant the company taking an optimistic view of the prospects. The dawn of a real revival could not be expected before all economic circumstances had assumed a favourable aspect. Economy in expenditure had been strictly kept in view during the period, as shown in the accounts, so that the general result was satisfactory in view of the depression of trade. The number of vessels used by the company during the period was 120, with an aggregate tonnage of 140,598, distributed over 44 lines. The total number of passengers carried was 1,114,567 and the total packages of cargo 14,717,675, realising a total revenue of Y4,826,865, which, with sundry receipts, made a gross total of Y6,655,261. Compared with the preceding period there was an increase in the total revenue of Y194,040, and of Y48,075 on the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

Referring to the American service of the company opened during the period, Mr. Nakabashi said that steamers on that line had obtained full cargo on both voyages. As the result of the increase in railway rates in America, it appeared that cargo was being sent via Suez, but the Pacific route being shorter, such a practice was unlikely to continue. It had been arranged the cost of four out of six steamers ordered or to be ordered for the American line should be drawn from the reserve fund. Of the steamers ordered, two were completed and had been taken delivery of by the company. The third vessel was expected to be completed at the end of the year or early next year, and the fourth in March next. The construction of the two remaining vessels would be decided on at the next general meeting, and ways and means for the fund for that purpose were now being considered.

THE following telegraphic information, dated the 2nd instant, has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	100,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	310,000
	Cases.
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	100,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	92,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery	19,000

FIGHT AT A TEMPLE.

RED-ROBED CHINESE FIRE ON KUALA LUMPUR POLICE.

REMARKABLE THEORY PROPOUNDED.

The *Malay Mail*, of July 27, prints the following thrilling account of the affray:—

At about a quarter past eight yesterday evening, a detective brought news to Kuala Lumpur that a big meeting of Chinese was being held in the temple at the third mile on the Cheras road, between Pudu and Pudu Ulu. He further reported that those present were wearing bands of a blood-red colour round their arms, waists and heads.

On receipt of this information, Detective Insp. Cullen sent for a gharry, but not being able to procure one, proceeded to Pudu as quickly as possible in a ricksha. On arrival at the Pudu police station he ascertained that there might be from 200 to 300 men at the meeting, and he therefore rang up the police authorities in Kuala Lumpur informing them of the circumstances and asking for assistance.

Insp. Ellis then drove up. A force of detectives and constables from Kuala Lumpur and the local station—about 36 all told—was collected with all speed, and they then moved along the road towards the temple with the idea of reconnoitring. The distance between the police station and their objective was about half a mile.

ROAD BLOCKED.

On arrival by the temple, which stands immediately to the left of the road, among a few trees, and in a somewhat lonely situation, they found the road blocked by two wooden joists, which were placed right across it, some fifteen feet apart only, and opposite the entrance. This was at about 9.15.

HOT FIRE OPENED.

At this time the highway was deserted, save for a few Chinese pedestrians, who were sent back to the police station. Insp. Cullen was slightly in advance with three detectives and he turned off to the left, on seeing the beams, and moved up to the gateway to the temple. Suddenly, without the slightest warning a hot fire, was opened upon them from several directions by men who had apparently been posted as pickets in various portions of the outlying works of the temple. One man, posted in some scaffolding over the gateway, was especially active with a revolver. It appeared that a species of ambush had been planned.

The situation was a serious one, for whereas the Chinese were posted under cover and in the semi-darkness afforded by the trees, the attacking force was out in the open—conspicuous targets in the moonlight on the white road. Then ensued, according to report, a scene of wild confusion, for independently of the noise caused by the firing, the Chinese within the temple started yelling wildly to the accompaniment of gongs.

COURAGEOUS INSPECTOR.

Meanwhile Insp. Cullen was in a nasty position, being isolated at the gate. He called out to his men, but in the confusion he does not appear to have been heard, and he at once found himself fighting for his life against five or six assailants, who were attacking him desperately with parangs. He was armed with a heavy stick and a revolver, and it says much for his coolness that he only defended himself at this juncture with the former. He managed, however, to do good execution with it until one of those attacking him cut him over the head, right through his peaked cap, which probably saved his life. In the excitement of the moment he does not appear to have noticed the wound until he found that he was being blinded by the blood, time his position had become exceedingly desperate, and, unable to see distinctly and finding himself alone, he made a dash for his life.

The police meanwhile, it is reported, had been taken completely aback by the unexpected warmth of their reception, and had withdrawn slightly in scattered groups, and they then, under Insp. Ellis, opened fire. The Chinese then started to bolt in all directions. Insp. Cullen, it is reported, had been surrounded previously, and could not be seen from the road.

Ultimately the police retreated back along the road towards the police station, the Chinese attacking them in a running fight all the way. Red bands were found all along the route afterwards.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Reinforcements were then telephoned for, and almost immediately afterwards those at the station were relieved to see Insp. Cullen drive up in Insp. Ellis' trap, which he had met further down the road. He then proceeded into Kuala Lumpur to have his wounds attended to. These consisted of cuts on the scalp, on the nose, and on both wrists, one of the latter being severe, owing to a blood-vessel being injured.

Reinforcements were then brought up from the depot and the High Street barracks under Capt. Jones-Parry, chief police officer, who was accompanied by the acting adjutant, Mr. Hannigan, and by Mr. Magill, one of the assistant commissioners. Patrols were sent out along the roads in the vicinity with instructions to separate and then close in to pick up stragglers. On arrival at the temple the party found the place deserted, save for the body of a Chinaman, who was found dead just inside the gate, where the desperate struggle with Insp. Cullen had taken place. The man had a bullet wound in the head. Continuing their search the police noticed a considerable amount of blood and a parang near what may be described as the altar. One theory that we have heard propounded with regard to this is that the meeting was one of a secret society assembled to execute one of its members who had offended against its rules.

CASUALTIES.

Early this morning the bodies of three Chinese—including that of the man found in the gateway—were brought into Kuala Lumpur. All were decorated with red sashes. The police are reported to have made twenty-five arrests. Insp. Cullen was taken to the European hospital, where he passed a good night. The latest report is that he is progressing favourably. The other casualties among the police were as follows: a Sikh constable shot through the lungs—his wound is, of course, very serious, but he is reported to have a chance of recovery; a Chinese sergeant of detectives—Chong Seng by name—cuts on the mouth and scalp while pluckily endeavouring to assist the detective-insp., another Chinese detective shot through the arm, and a Malay constable—who is reported to have borne himself well—with a parang wound in the shoulder. Several others, including Insp. Ellis, received minor injuries.

The above, says our contemporary, does not appear to have been the first occasion on which Insp. Cullen has had to face an awkward situation for it is reported that, when in the service of the Royal Irish Constabulary, during a case of eviction, he encountered a man with a revolver when he himself was unarmed. The former fired twice at close quarters, fortunately missing.

GENERAL Piel has been appointed Inspector General of Works and Defences of Indo-China, while General Girard Dudemaine has been appointed Commander of the artillery at Hanoi.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

THIRD SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

The third sitting of the conference between the respective Portuguese and Chinese Commissioners for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao met last Monday morning at the private residence of Senhor J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal in Hongkong. The deliberations of the Commission continue to be conducted strictly *in camera* so that no information of the progress of the conference is available for publication.

CANTONESE INTERFERENCE.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 31st July.

Yesterday, a telegram was received by the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Him, from the Cantonese residing in Foochow, who asked him to strenuously maintain the Chinese protest against the alleged Portuguese encroachment on Chinese territory. It is reported that similar telegrams have also been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan, on the same subject.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER'S VISIT TO CANTON.

Canton, 4th August.

The Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Him, arrived here yesterday from Hongkong by the shallow draft cruiser *Kiang Ta*. It is reported that the purport of H. E. Ko's visit to Canton is to consult with the Acting Viceroy, H. E. Wu, on matters having reference to the subsisting negotiations with the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner on the Macao boundary question, as he has experienced some difficulties in his delicate mission.

CHINESE REPORT OF BRITISH INTENTION.

A Chinese contemporary states that last year Portugal suggested asking for intervention by Great Britain in the Macao Boundary Question, but China refused to agree to the suggestion. It is, however, stated that the British Minister lately notified the Waiwupu that he had been asked to intervene in the question.—*N. C. D. News.*

A TRIP THROUGH KOREA.

Mr. E. S. Little has recently returned from an extensive tour through Korea and Manchuria. He reports that in the former country Japanese domination is now absolutely undisguised, Korea being treated practically as an integral part of Japan. All foreign intercourse through foreign Consuls, on Korean matters, is now conducted with the Japanese Residency, and in no case do foreign officials come into contact with Korean officials in connexion with the country's affairs.

When discussing commercial and political matters with Koreans, Mr. Little found that many of them seemed to be looking fondly towards China. They said that little as they liked the Chinese in former days they liked the Japanese less, and there was now a tendency among many of them to emphasize the fact that Koreans and Chinese were really one in their ideas and institutions. Of course China is a weak reed to lean upon, and no substantial help can be expected from that quarter.

The crops in Korea and Manchuria Mr. Little found to be in excellent condition, and as the enormous export of cereals is putting a good deal of ready money into the hands of the people, the first sign of a revival of trade ought to come from the North.

FLOODS.

During Mr. Little's journey in Korea the Yalu and Anju Rivers [illegible] Anju, a small stream, was over a mile in width, and Mr. Little says that he has never seen the waters of the Yellow River, even when in flood, more terrific and amazing than the Anju on this occasion. The train by which he travelled pulled up at the side of the bridge across the Anju, and waited for two hours to see whether it would stand, or collapse, and finally crawled across the river at a snail's pace. When he reached New Wiju he found the Yalu in an even worse condition. The passage across occupied over half an hour in the launch and the surface of the river was covered with foam, logs and drift-wood, through which the little boat had to make its way at imminent risk to its propellers. Several Chinese were to be seen swimming off from the bank into a current running at nine knots an hour, in the hope of being able to capture a log, and quite a number of the men were drowned in the attempt to reach their objective.

JAPANESE AT ANTUNG.

The Chinese portion of Antung was entirely under water, and the only means of getting through the streets was by taking a sampan. The Japanese quarter, which is on higher and better selected ground, was free from water. Japanese have acquired practically all the available land on the river front, and also the land right back to, and including the range of hills visible from the river. There was no evidence of the presence of any Japanese police or troops in connection with the recent lumber trouble. The Japanese, of course, control the lumber on the Korean side, but a great many rafts come down from the Chinese side of the Yalu, and they want to control that as well. As a compromise, the Chinese lumber merchants, who advance money to the raftsmen on their cargoes, suggested that the latter should pay the Japanese 10 per cent, but such a preposterous proposal was naturally refused by the Chinese lumbermen. It was refused also by the Japanese concerned, who are said to have demanded a payment of 20 per cent. Mr. Little sailed for nearly two miles up the Yalu River, passing the scene of the recent disturbances between the Japanese and Chinese lumbermen. It is only about one mile above Antung. Until the present dispute is settled the lumber trade is at a standstill. The Chinese raftsmen refuse to sell to the Japanese, who will not allow them to sell to anyone else, and the Chinese merchants will not do business until a settlement is reached.

THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

From Antung Mr. Little proceeded to Mukden by the military railway. The distance is just under two hundred miles, and the journey occupied two days. The railway is of narrow gauge, and very light construction, and Baldwin locomotives are used. Except for a short distance out of Antung, and another small stage before Mukden the entire journey is through mountains, and it is therefore a beautiful trip for scenery. The railway climbs painfully up the mountain sides to the summits, and in one place, owing to the zig-zags necessary to cross a mountain, there are seven tracks, one above the other. The slow rate at which the train proceeds may be judged when it is stated that at one point the engine driver left his engine, and ran in front of it to a curve. Having seen that the line was clear he waited until the train overtook him and then jumped on board again. The bridges along the line are small wooden structures, some of them exceedingly high above the water. Cars are frequently jumping the track, which is insecure, and most unsafe, in fact there is considerable danger attending the trip. The Japanese demand to reconstruct the line, and put it into proper working order appears, therefore, reasonable, and necessary.

Chinese guards were stationed at various places along the line, and also members of the semi-military police force, but everything was quiet.

Food is not supplied on the train. At Tsaohoku, where the journey is broken for the night, there is a small Japanese inn.

At Tairen, where Mr. Little stopped on his way back, the wharves were crowded with cargo, and it was claimed that last year had been an exceedingly good year for trade.—*N. C. D. News.*

STOLEN PURSE.

AN INDIAN'S EXPERIENCE IN COCHRANE STREET.

A street coolie was arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, to-day, with stealing a purse containing $35 from an Indian watchman yesterday.

The Indian was walking along Cochrane Street in the afternoon wearing his waistcoat, according to custom, over his jacket. In a pocket of the waistcoat was his purse. While he was descending the hill, a coolie brushed against him. Immediately afterwards the Indian discovered that his purse was gone, and pursued the man, who dropped the purse when chased. He was caught after a long run, and turned over to a policeman.

He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but the evidence being weighty, he was given six weeks' hard labour.

INTERPORT WATER POLO.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says:—The team for Hongkong are in steady training, and test races are being held with a view of getting the best possible men. The team will be selected from the following:—E. Prince, R. W. MacCabe, C. W. O. Mayne, D. H. Cooke, F. Fowler, T. Rosser, W. Jones, J. Willson, C. W. T. Elsworth, G. J. Robinson, H. Robinson, A. Marti, T.W.R. Wilson and E. Thacher. The team will probably consist of ten men, which will include a Water Polo Team, Flying Squadron Team and representatives for the different Championships. Judging from the recent times that have been put up in Shanghai for the 100 yards, E. Prince having done the distance in his heat on Friday night in 66 3/5 secs., and R. W. MacCabe doing the same distance in 67 4/5 secs. at the Rowing Club Bath, the team should acquit themselves very well.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

A YOUTH SENT TO GAOL.

A lad named Joseph Cordeiro, eighteen years of age, was charged in the Police Court, yesterday morning, with the larceny of a silver watch from a house in Morrison Hill Road some time last month. From the evidence it would seem that Cordeiro entered the servants' quarters of the house on the afternoon of 24th July, and inquired of one of the "boys" whether the master was at home. The reply was "yes," and the servant went in search of his master. On returning to the kitchen he discovered that the visitor had left, and his silver watch which he had left on the table missing. The matter was reported to the police, and a search made for Cordeiro, who was not found until yesterday. After stealing the timepiece Cordeiro went and pawned it. The magistrate (Mr. Wood) passed sentence of three months' hard labour, and stated that if the youth came before him again he would send him to the Criminal Sessions.

CANTON BAY BY DAY.

TRADE MARK INFRINGEMENT.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 30th July.

Thirty-six tins of kerosene oil of a brand other than the "Comet" brand were discovered yesterday contained in tins of the latter brand of the Standard Oil Company, of New York. They were found on board a junk, when the vessel was about to leave the harbour for Yeung Kong. The owner of the oil has been arrested and sent to the Pan Yu Magistrate to be dealt with for the alleged infringement of a trade mark.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

At 5 p.m. on the 28th instant, during a thunder storm, a man was seriously injured by lightning in the city.

H.E. CHANG JEN-CHUN.

Before his departure from Canton, H.E. Chang Jen-Chun wired to Nanking to advise the officials there that he would leave here on the 29th instant for the North and that he would take over the seal of office as Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces on the 26th day of this moon (the 11th of August).

TIFF AMONG OFFICIALS.

Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng and Mr. Lo Po-shun, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Canton-Hankow Railway, had resolved to resign from the service of the Company at the end of the 6th moon, as already reported. However, a number of shareholders of the Company under the leadership of Li Shek Pang and others have wired to H.E. Chang Chih Tung, Director-General of the Railway, and the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking, earnestly asking them not to accept the resignations of Sir Chen Tung and Mr. Lo, and to issue instructions to retain them for a further term of office in the Company's service, as the officials concerned are considered most capable in their management of the Company. The message added that no other suitable men can be found to fill the two important positions.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The daily return of passengers and the collection in fares by the Canton-Hankow Railway during the last nine days of the 5th moon were as follows:—

	Number of passengers.	Amount collected.
21st day	3,410	$ 728.21
22nd "	2,699	704.80
23rd "	2,842	596.97
24th "	2,600	525.23
25th "	2,807	557.05
26th "	3,224	489.05
27th "	2,526	622.80
28th "	2,793	580.05
29th "	2,593	497.05
Total	25,504	$5,299.21

The total collection was $5,975.62, including freight on goods carried by the Railway during that period. The grand total of passengers travelling by this Railway during the 5th moon was 129,474 and the amount realised in fares and freight was $22,068.72.

31st July.

A MAGNANIMOUS VICEROY.

Chan Lun Tai & Co., contractors for the building of the new Canton Bund, had their properties seized and confiscated and the head contractor detained three years ago by order of the then Viceroy (H.E. Chou Fu), owing to delay in completion and the alleged unsatisfactory nature of the work done. H.E. Chang Jen-chun, however, shortly after his arrival here, ordered the case to be re-considered, as a result of which Chan Lun Tai was released. Prior to his departure from Canton for Nanking, H.E. Chang, on receiving a petition from Chan Lun Tai, considered that the punishment meted out to Chan was excessive and accordingly gave orders to return one-quarter of the confiscated properties.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The Canton Provincial Salt Comptroller (Ting Nai Yeung) will, in the course of a week, proceed to Kwangsi with orders to investigate the matter of poppy plantations in that province and the amount of revenue derived from the drug. During his absence, the Kwangchow prefect, Ko Kun Cheung, will be placed in temporary charge of the Salt Comptroller's yamen.

THE NEW VICEROY.

It is reported in official circles here that the new Viceroy, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, is expected to arrive at Canton before the end of the present moon.

2nd August.

THE NEW VICEROY.

A telegram has been received by the Canton officials that the Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, was expected to arrive at Shanghai about the 1st instant, where he will stay about two weeks or so, and have a conference with H.E. Chang Jen-chun; after which H.E. Yuan will resume his journey about the 20th instant from Shanghai to proceed south by a German Mail for Canton to take up his new appointment as Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces.

CHARITABLE BAZAAR.

For the purpose of raising funds for the maintenance of the Sau Shut Female College, a bazaar was organised in Po Wah Fong street in the Western suburb for two days on the 31st ultimo and the 1st instant, where a variety of articles all skilfully worked by the students of that college, was offered for sale. The bazaar was visited by a large number of people each day and the proceeds realised during the two days was over a thousand dollars.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

On the 31st ultimo two buildings adjacent to one another in Lo Pai Hong street in the Western suburb suddenly collapsed at 12.30 p.m. without warning. In the accident five persons were buried under the debris. Happily, prompt assistance was at hand and the unfortunate victims were extricated none too soon; they were suffering from serious injuries. They were sent to the Fong Pin Hospital for treatment and it is hoped they will be brought round.

OFFICIALS' RETURN.

The Kwangchow Brigadier General, Li Mung Yuet, and several others, who accompanied H.E. Chang Jen-chun to Hongkong, returned to Canton yesterday.

3rd August.

DOGGED PERSEVERANCE OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Upon receipt of a petition from a number of shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company requesting him to use his best endeavours with a view to securing the services of both Sir Chun-Tung Liang Cheng and Mr. Lo Po Shun for a further term in the Railway Company as president and vice-president respectively, the Acting Viceroy, H. E. Wu Seung Liu, in reply, has informed the petitioners that he has consulted with Admiral Li Chun and Taotai Wong Ping Yun on the matter and has in consequence wired to Peking asking H.E. Chang Chih Tung and the Ministry of Posts and Communications to decline to accept the resignation of Sir Chun Tung and Mr. Lo. It is now generally believed that both Sir Chun-Tung and Mr. Lo will in all probability be persuaded to remain in the Railway Company's service.

OFFICIALS' RETURN.

Expectant Prefect Sit Wing Nin, Commo- [illegible] who had escorted H.E. Chang [illegible] Hongkong, returned to Canton yesterday.

TEMPORARY OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Taotai Chan Mong Tsang and Taotai Hon Kwok Kwan will temporarily assume the offices of Provincial Judge and Taotai for the Development of Native Industries, respectively, on the 26th day of this moon (the 11th instant).

FLOOD WARNING.

The Canton officials have been in receipt of a telegram from the authorities in Kwangsi to the effect that recently the Yung Ho River has risen to a height of sixteen feet above the normal level and that precautionary steps should be taken in the riverine districts along the West River against the occurrence of floods, as the water of the Yung Ho is rushing in a downward course with terrific force.

HARBOUR FATALITY.

Yesterday morning, when the steamer *Fatshan* had anchored at her wharf on arrival from Hongkong, a large number of sampans swarmed alongside her to receive passengers. Owing to the fact of being over-crowded, one of the sampans was capsized and several persons were thrown into the river with the result that one of them was drowned and two others injured.

4th August.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the first ten days of the 6th moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 33,230.0.0. taels.

WHOLESALE EXECUTION.

On the 3rd instant three prisoners were taken out from the Namhoi gaol and sixteen from the Pan-yu gaol to the execution ground and beheaded. All these nineteen criminals were found guilty of armed robbery.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of the 2nd instant, during a thunderstorm, one man and a woman were killed by lightning in Pun Tong, in the Western suburb. At the same time and in the same district four other persons were injured by lightning.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon two women standing at the port side of a junk in the vicinity of the Medical College, somehow or another lost their balance and were thrown into the water. One of them was saved by the water police and the other was drowned.

THE flood in the Sungari River has arisen to such a height that nearly the whole of Kirin city is submerged. Over a thousand people have been drowned and seven thousand houses have been washed away. Timber to the value of half a million taels is adrift upon the waters.

VICEROY Tuan-fang, says a native dispatch, has drawn up some sound suggestions for reforms that he intends to carry out in the Peiyang government. These reforms are divided into twelve heads, of which financial reorganization is the most important. They will be embodied in a memorial to the Regent for approval.

A COOLIE, who is believed to be named Wong Ah Wu, and who is wanted with two others by the Chinese Government for an armed robbery, which he was alleged to have committed in the interior some months ago, swore that his name was not Wong Wu. "If I were Wong Ah Wu," he added during the hearing of the case in the Police Court, this afternoon, "I would rather be beheaded!"

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Business continues on much the same lines as when we wrote last, with very few changes to report.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 21st instant, at noon. The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 21st inst.

Banks.—A further improvement in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks has taken place and after sales at $1,012½ during the early part of the week shares have changed hands at $1,020, at which rate the market closes strong. The London price has risen to £94. Nationals continue firm at $57.

Marine Insurances.—A small lot of Cantons has been sold at $190. North Chinas are firm and buyers offer Tls. 120. Unions have strengthened to $840, at which rate they have been placed and more are wanted. Yangtzes are quoted $235 in Shanghai.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires, after small sales at $115½, are offering at $116. Hongkong Fires are unchanged at $345.

Shipping.—China and Manilas and Douglases remain neglected and without business to report. Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats are steady at $33 after sales. Indo-Chinas have not been dealt in so far as we know. The Shanghai rate is Tls. 43, while in London they are quoted £3.15 for preferred and £2 for the deferred shares. Shell Transports have declined to 70/., but there are buyers at the rate. Star Ferries, old and new, are unaltered and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars have maintained their position, and further sales have taken place at $142½. Luzons have strengthened to $18, at which rate sales have been effected. Perak Sugars are inquired for at Tls. 270.

Mining—Chinese Engineerings are again on offer at Tls. 18.20. Raubs are weak and obtainable at $8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs, after sales at $58, are firmer and can be sold at $59. Whampoa Docks are quiet at $62. Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 78½, at which rate sellers prevail in the North. Hongkew Wharfs are slightly firmer and inquired for at Tls. 148.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels, old, ex new issue, at $74, while the new shares have been sold at $44. Hongkong Lands are wanted at $202½ ex interim dividend of $3½ per share paid on the 3rd inst. Humphreys Estates are still in request at $9⅝. West Points are quiet at $44 ex the interim dividend of $2 per share paid on the 3rd inst.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at $8. Ewos have buyers at Tls. 134½. According to latest mail advices to hand changes in other Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 89½, Lau Kung Mows Tls. 108 buyers, and Soychees Tls. 407½ sales.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have been sold at $13½ and $13¾. Hongkong Electrics are firm and inquired for at $20½. Sales have been effected of China Light and Powers at $6.60 and Green Island Cements $8.80. Dairy Farms have changed hands at $16¾. Steam Laundries fetched $5¼. Langkats are a weaker market in the North, with sales at Tls. 995. A drop in Sumatras has taken place, but at the close buyers prevail at Tls. 148½.

Rubbers.—The prices of Rubber stocks have again been well maintained during the week and in many instances show considerable advances, closing generally with a hardening tendency. Anglo-Malays have advanced to [illegible] fields to £3. 1. 10. Ragalias have shown a smart rise in view of negotiations now pending with regard to the purchase of the Company by a London Syndicate, and $31 (Singapore) has been quoted, but there are sellers at this rate. Kuala Lumpurs are firm at £2. 12. 6. Linggis are reported £1. 2. 3 buyers; while Ledburys are in demand at £2. 10. 0.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/8⅞ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends Payable. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks: Interim of £2 per share payable on the 21st inst.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats: Interim of $1½ for s/c 1909, payable on the 10th inst.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks: Interim of $1½ for s/c 1909 payable on the 23rd inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for forward Settlements:—

August	Settlement	30th August.
September	"	29th September.
October	"	29th October.
November	"	29th November.
December	"	29th December.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/8 13/16
Do. demand	1/8⅞
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9
France—Bank T.T.	2.18
America—Bank T.T.	42
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.77
India T.T.	131
Do. demand	131½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	74½
Japan—Bank T.T.	84½
Java—Bank T.T.	104½
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	1/9
6 months' sight L/C	1/9½
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43
4 months' sight do.	44
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	19
4 months' sight France	2.22
6 months' sight "	2.24
4 months' sight Germany	1.81
Bar Silver	23
Bank of England rate	2½ %
Sovereign	11.47

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE creation of a military aviation office was gazetted at Tokio on 1st inst.

IT is reported that Tang Shao-yi will be gazetted Vice-President of the Waiwupu.

THE abolition of the Korean War Office was pronounced by Imperial decree on the 1st inst. at Seoul.

VICEROY Tuan Fang was to perform obsequies before the deceased Emperor and Empress Dowager's remains on August 5.

THE King has been pleased to approve of Mr. William A. Rublee as Consul-General of the United States at Hongkong.

MR. N. Ohtani has been appointed to the post of assistant manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Hongkong, *vice* Mr. B. Mori transferred to Yokohama.

BISHOP D. Pozzoni, accompanied by his secretary, Father P. de Maria, paid an official call on H.E. Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., at Kingsclere, last Tuesday afternoon.

THE Red Cross Societies of Japan and Korea are being amalgamated.

IN Kuala Langat, Selangor, ginger was grown with some success and found a ready sale.

A MILITARY airship investigation office, of a temporary nature, is being formed in Japan.

THERE are 1,060 acres of coconut plantations owned by Europeans in the State of Selangor.

PRINCE Tsai Hsün and Admiral Sah Chen-ping have discussed the formation of a Navy Council.

THE Petropavlovsk harbour light, hitherto white, has been replaced by a red light, from the 21st June, 1909.

THE Chihli official body in Peking has decided to hold a meeting of welcome in honour of Viceroy Tuan Fang.

AN agreement has been signed for a loan of Tls. 3,000,000 for the construction of the Tung-kuan-Loyang Railway.

THE Russian Minister in Peking has communicated with the Waiwupu in regard to Russian participation in the Hunan Railway Loan.

DURING the year 1908, 170 alligators representing 1,069 feet were brought to Kuching police station for rewards, says the *Sarawak Gazette*.

THE Ministry of the Interior is employing surveyors to make maps of the twenty-four districts in the Imperial Prefecture of Shuntien.

THE coconut industry in Selangor is practically confined to the coast districts, and the area under cultivation was 23,169 acres to the end of last year.

THE total population of China is 438,214,000 according to an estimate printed in the Imperial Maritime Customs' Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for 1908.

SENOR Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, has been appointed Chilian Minister to Japan. Chili's interests in Japan have hitherto been in the hands of a Consul.

MESSRS. Lai Tsui Lan and Benjamin Wong, Chinese practitioners trained in Western medical science, are authorized to grant death certificates in Hongkong.

IT is understood that pending other arrangements, the F.M.S. postage stamps will be used in those Siamese Malay States affected by the recent Anglo-Siamese Treaty.

H.E. LIEN Yü, Imperial Resident in Lhassa, has applied to the Peking Government to send to Tibet some officials who understand the English and Tibetan languages.

THE *Chefoo Morning Post* says:—The *Heliopolis* left Durban on the 1st ulto. for China with 2,200 repatriated labourers on board and is expected to arrive here about the end of the month.

AT the end of the year 1908 there were altogether 87,321 acres under rubber cultivation in Selangor. The yield amounted to 2,128,176 lbs. and the duty collected thereon to $76,553.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's Exequatur, Mr. Tatsuichiro Funatsu as Consul for Japan in Hongkong.

IN spite of repeated protests by the Waiwupu, the Russians have not agreed to remit the duties imposed on the Chinese merchants at Vladivostok but have deferred the impost till the next year.

ON July 10 Miss Edith Margaret Manson, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick and Lady Manson, was to be married to Mr. Philip H. Bahr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bahr, of Perrysfield House, Oxted, Surrey.

ON the morning of the 15th ultimo Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, waited on his Majesty the Emperor and reported to the Throne on the new Treaty between Japan and Korea and other foreign affairs.

THE Japanese Spinners' Union, at a meeting held at Osaka on 23rd ult., decided in favour of a continuation, under slight modifications, of the short-time working in connection with yarn intended for export, which was adopted six months ago.

THE new manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Mr. H. Dyer, is a son of Prof. Dyer, formerly of the Tokyo University. Mr. Dyer has had considerable experience in the yard of Barclay, Curle and Co. on the Clyde.

CIRCULAR instructions have been given by the Ministry of War to the provincial governments, requiring that all military officers who have not graduated from a military school should vacate their posts and receive a course of military education.

ONE of the directors of the South-Manchuria Railway Co. has left Talien for Peking to confer with Baron Ijuin, Japanese Minister at Peking, in order to expedite the negotiations for the Japanese loan for the Kirin-Kuangchengtze railway.

MAJOR H. G. K. Walt, R.E., advanced to that rank, has had to wait 20 years for his spurs, having joined the "Scientific" Corps from Woolwich in July, 1889. He served for some years as inspector of R.E. stores, and is now stationed at Hongkong.

THE German flagship *Scharnhorst* and a torpedo-destroyer left Miyazu for Tsuruga on the 10th ultimo. While at Miyazu on the previous day one of the sailors of the flagship was drowned in the course of swimming practice. No particulars are yet to hand.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Sir J. Fayrer, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., Royal Army Medical Corps, Medical Officer, The Duke of York's Royal Military School, Chelsea, has been selected to succeed Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, M.D., R.A.M.C. in charge of the Military Hospital, Hongkong.

WHILE a French contractor named Trenta Vitale, who resides at the Travellers' Hotel, was changing some banknotes at a money-changer's shop at 132, Des Vœux Road Central, last Sunday morning, somebody extracted from his coat pocket a bag containing £51. The loss was not discovered until the gentleman returned to his hotel. The police have the matter in hand.

SENTENCE of fourteen days' hard labour was passed upon a coolie, Kam Pang, of 12, Tit Hong Lane, in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for attempting to steal a pair of Chinese shoes, valued at $1.10, from a shop at 62, Des Vœux Road Central. Defendant went to the shop on Monday under the pretext of making a purchase. When the shopkeeper's back was turned he attempted to leave the premises with the shoes—but was caught.

THE Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited, has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. for last year, free of income tax.

IN view of a Treaty having been concluded between and China and Sweden, the Waiwupu has asked for Imperial permission to establish Chinese Consulates in Swedish ports.

AN explosion occurred on the Japanese battleship *Asahi* in Ise Bay on 25th ult. Two petty officers and two bluejackets were killed; and two officers and three men were wounded.

THE stewards of the Chefoo Race Club have decided to hold the autumn races this year on Wednesday and Thursday, September 22 and 23, and the Off Day on Saturday, the 25th.

IN order to undergo repairs the Manila steamer *Sorsogon* has been dispatched for Hongkong by way of Iloilo. The vessel takes on a cargo of sugar at the southern port for the China coast.

A LARGE number of Cantonese residents in the South Pacific Islands have jointly addressed a telegram to the Waiwupu praying it to take strong action concerning the *Fatshan* incident.

THE Shantung officials in Peking are opposing German mining enterprises in Shantung province, and about two hundred of them have signed a petition which will be presented to the Waiwupu.

THE President of the South Manchuria Railway declares that preparations have been completed for the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railway as soon as the necessary order is given.

THE Prince Regent is much concerned at Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung's illness and delegates some one to inquire after his condition every day. Chang Chih-tung has consulted foreign physicians.

THE Government has sent a telegram to Viceroy Li Chin-hsi of Yunnan, ordering him to devote attention to mining development and frontier defences in that province, as soon as he has taken over the seal of office.

IN the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, thirteen women, residing at Shek-tong-tsui, were summoned for playing *chai mui* during prohibited hours. They all pleaded guilty, and were fined two dollars each.

THE negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese delegates at Tientsin, concerning the Kirin-Kuangchengtze railway loan, have been concluded, subject, of course, to the consent of the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

THE local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 17th July amounted to 28,266.02 tons and the sales during the period to 18,013.60 tons.

A CARP, measuring twenty-four and a half inches long, one foot nine in girth, and seven inches broad, weighing over twenty pounds, was netted at the Taikoo waterworks last Monday. A number of larger fish were transferred to other reservoirs.

THE Admiralty announce the appointment of Sub.-Lieutenants—J. N. Tait, to the *King Alfred*, to date 5th ult.; J. W. O. Dalgleish, to the *King Alfred*, to date 27th ult.; Lieutenant R. E. G. Burton, R.N.L.I., to the *Terrible*, for passage to China Station, for disposal.

SPORTSMEN in Shanghai will learn with much regret that a telegram has been received in that city [illegible] a team for the projected interport polo tournament. No reason was given but further details are expected by letter.—*N. C. D. News.*

AMONGST the presentations to their Majesties at the Court on 24th June were:—Miss M. Keswick, by her mother, Mrs. J. Keswick; Mrs. Norman MacEwen, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. J. Keswick; and Lady Swettenham, on her marriage, by Lady Dallas.

THE damage done to the Peking-Kalgan Railway by the recent rains is serious. The embankments in many places and for long distances have been so washed away that the sleepers are suspended above ground, being kept up by the locked rails.—*P. & T. Times.*

THE Shanghai Magistrate, under orders from the Anti-Opium Bureau in Soochow, has distributed the licences issued to opium-smokers for the purchase of opium, to the Chinese Police Offices through the Chinese Municipal Council. Opium smokers are notified to apply for licences at once.

AMONG recently elected members of the Royal Society of Arts are Taotai Jeme Tien Yow, Ph.B. (Yale, U.S.A.), Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Imperial Peking-Kalgan Railway, Peking, and Mr. Herbert Edward Pollard, Public Works Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.

MANY of the European contractors who have come to China with the view to securing naval contracts, are leaving Peking one after the other, says the *Peking Daily News*. The Imperial Government has not yet made any decision as regards the navy and will not until financial matters are settled.

AT the instance of Inspector Dymond, of Aberdeen Police Station, a coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, to-day, with dealing in lottery tickets—an offence contrary to the Gambling Ordinance. A number of the tickets were found on the person of the defendant and he was ordered to pay a fine of $25—the alternative being a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CHINESE officials in the United States have issued orders that every one of their countrymen must aid in the capture of Leon Ling, the supposed murderer of Elsie Sigel, and prominent Chinese all over the country have expressed their willingness to aid in the chase. Just how much this means is known only to the police officials who have tried to find the Chinese offender against our laws.

A SANDAKAN correspondent writes:—The s.s. *Borneo* arrived from Hongkong yesterday morning, and reported a very heavy passage down. She brought down, in tow, a very powerful steam launch for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd, for use at Tawao; the launch was formerly a tug of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. in Hongkong Harbour, and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition for the coal people at Sebatik.

BRIEF particulars have reached Tientsin (says the *China Times*) of the suicide on Sunday last (July 25) of Mr. C. F. Edwards, locomotive superintendent on the I. C. Tao-ching Railway, Honan. Mr. Edwards shot himself, and it is assumed that he was led to do this by mental aberration due to the great heat. Mr. Edwards had been in China only some seven or eight months. He has left a widow and son, both of whom were with him at the time of his death.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $14,500,000 $250,000	$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8½=$26,024	4½ %	$1,020 buyers London £94
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 $150,000	$10,223	$2 (London 3/6) for 1908	...	$57 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $232,757 $411,990	none	$14 for 1907	7½ %	$190 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5½ %	Tls. 180 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	$250	$100	$3,000,000 £90,000 $192,248 £105,249 $681,609	$2,464,921	Final of $17 making $47 for 1907 and interim of $30 for 1908	5½ %	$840 sales
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $294,425 $190,164	$707,637	$12 and bonus $3 for 1907	7½ %	$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $438,668 $18,802	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	7½ %	$116 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,428,173	$368,711	$27 for 1907	8 %	$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,035	$1 for 1906	...	$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 $99,067	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $607,500 $79,428 $25,844	$20,279	Final of 1½ making $2½ for 1908	7½ %	$33 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	£10,000 £240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3.154	...	$62 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	£63,817	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	...	70/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$65,000 $48,808	$3,121	$1.00 $0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % 3½ %	$26 sa. and b. $15½ sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$1[illegible],000 $16,848	Dr. $5,858	$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½ %	$142½
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,893	$3 for 1897	...	$18 sa. and b.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 270 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,289	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No.12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 28.20 s.
Rand Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	8/10 £1	£4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$8½ sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Renwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$49,976	Dr. $7,491	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	80,000	$50	$50	$550,000 $26,806 $40,000	$30,102	Final of $1½ making $3½ for 1907	...	$59 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$97,199 $200,000	$387,098	Final of $4 making $8 for 1908	12½ %	$62
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 8,16[illegible]	Final of Tls. 2½ for year ending 30.4.09	6½ %	Tls. 78½ sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 12,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6½ %	Tls. 148 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5½ %	Tls. 104½ b.
Central Stores, Limited	50,188	$25	$25	$1,000	$24,641	$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	...	$18
Hongkong Hotel Co.	8,000	$50	$50	$648,975	320,475	Interim of 3% for account 1909	...	—
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	150,000	$10	$10	$222,172 $43,261	$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6½ %	$9½ sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$50	none	$278	$1½ for 1908	5 %	$30
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,528,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6½ %	Tls. 118 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,968	Interim of $2 for account 1909	8½ %	$44 ex div.
West Point Building Company, Limited								
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	[illegible] 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4½ %	Tls. 134½ buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	$8 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 90
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112
Yee Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 405 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	1/10½ per share for 1907=1.037	10 %	$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	Nil.	$1.20 or 1908	8 %	$13½
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$6.70 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	*50,000	$1	$1			80 cents for 1208	8½ %	$9.60
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$100,000	$3,407			
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$10,000 $8,000	$48	$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	7½ %	$16½ buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$18,000	$3,756	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	$8.80 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$570	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$5,195	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	$20½ buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7,616	Final of $15 per share making $19 for 1908	12½ %	$195 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8,790	Interim of $1 for account 1909	8½ %	$24
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,914	Tls. 316,682	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 12½ for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 995 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10			80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	$14½ sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	$20,000	$2,204		3 %	$1½
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10	none	Pa. 18,640	None	...	$8
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4½ %	Tls. 143½ b.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $56,602	None	...	$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	$5	none	$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	$5½ buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	$11 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$35,000	$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and $19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6½ %	$13 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 $25,000	$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6½ %	$8.70
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	none	$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$4 sellers
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,500	£1	£1	none	none	30 %=6/- per share for year 1908	...	£7.10/-
Do. do. (partly paid)	103,500	£1	17/6					£7.5
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	†† 20,000	†† $10	†† $10	$7,400	$11,205	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	$44
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	£3.1.10
Do. do. (contributory)	24,000	£1	17/6	none	none			£2.7.6
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co., (fully paid)	281,454	£1	£1	£8,784	none	None	...	£3.12/-
Do. do. (contributory)	123,546	£1	15/-		none			£2.11.6
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	180,000	£1	£1	none	1,810	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	...	£2.12.6
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	x 900,000	2/-	2/-	none	none	60 % for year 1908	...	£1.2.3
Do. do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	£4,000	none	7 % for year 1908	...	$31
Ragalia Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	†† $10	†† $10	none	$6,722	15% for year ending 31.12.08	...	nominal
Do. do. (8% pref.)	2,500	†† $10	†† $10					
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	§§ 60,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	£2.10.6
Do. do. (contributory)	§§ 40,000	£1	7/6					£1

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.